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Christ:

to all Greeks, and to all our Brothersin

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FOR CONGRESS: ASA P. GROVER. OF OWEN GOUNTY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

The Hon. A. H. Ward, of the Sixth District, has addressed this noble letter to one of his constituents. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The Legislature, it seems as fixed the 4th day of May next as the time for holding the Congressional elecion in Kentucky, and the Louisville Con ier states that a convention will be held in Carrollton on the 28th of this month to select a candidate to represent the Sixth District in the next Congress. Having received numerous letters from partial riends urging me to submit my name to nomination and for re-election, it is due to them, and my constituents generally, to say that I most respectfully decline to urge any claims that I may be supposed to have for a re-election; and, in doing so, I must be permitted to express my sincere gratitude to the noble and patriotic constituency whose confidence and partiality conferred upon me the honorable position I now hold. I hope I may be pardoned for stating briefly some of the reasons which have induced me to pursue this course. Prominent me to pursue this course. Prominent among them is my firm belief that in the present unfortunate condition of parties and public sentiment (as I have learned t through the public prints, and from the ew persons I have met from Kentucky), an be of more service at home than i

can be of more service at nome than in Congress. We must be in perfect harmony and affiliation with the great National Democratic party; it is the only party that has been able to maintain its political nization amid the storm of rad fanaticism which has overwhelme all other parties in its mad tumult. Tha party needs recruits in the States north of the Ohio river. We must lengthen the arm of that wing of the party in order to obtain saving power. It therefore be-hooves us to shape our course in Kentucky (as well as other Southern States), so as to give the greatest possible amount of encouragement and strength to our Northern friends. Perfect unity among ourselves is indispensable to accomplish these objects. We should present to the Northern Democracy an unbrokon front, with no strengthers in the rear. Let them see that the stragglers in the rear; let them see that the people of our noble old Commonwea least, are perfectly "reconstructed" least, are perfectly "reconstructed" on a Union basis, and are ready to battle in the cause of civil liberty, and to march to the ballot-box in solid phalanx in a final effort to rescue the Constitution of our fathers from the hand of the spoilers, and restore the blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity to the whole nation. I shall cheerfully support the nominee of our Congressional Convention, and also the nominees of the 22d of February Convention. I only ask and hope that our friends will exercise a wise discretion in the selection; ercise a wise discretion in the selection in the selection in if any discord shall unfortunatel livide the opponents of radicalism in Ken-ucky, I will freely devote all of the hum-ile ability and influence I may possess in he attempt to cure it. Yours respectfully

This epistle should be printed in letters of gold on sheets of silver, and spread broadcast over the State.

Council of Rome in Georgia, published by command of General Thomas, calls for some remarks, which, if we had seen the letter before its publication, we should have made in the Journal of yesterday. The letter is open to the same objections In this and in this alone can we find as the reply of General Sheridan to the authority in a coarse manner, and, consecause. For this reason we protest against | undeniable

know nothing, except what may be inpurpose of these remarks, we will assume that certain Georgians actually displayed the confederate flag in a spirit of tenderness for the confederate cause. What then? The display, in our judgnent, was foolish and improper; but the offence, if the flourish rose to the dignity of an offence, did not

fall within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, whose office is to support th civil authorities, instead of superseding hem. The military authorities had strict nothing to do with the matter; and, if ey had done nothing, the matter would re passed away with a much better efet than is likely to follow their illegal inrference. Expediency as well as prinple should have restrained them from ny interference. Duty in every shape

In view of the fact that Congres a usurpation of inexpressible enormity is about to put the whole South under artial law, we should hardly deem it orth while to judge this letter by the rict standard of law, if the letter did not ssert the right to exercise the same powin Kentucky that has just been exercised in Georgia. The assertion tends to | powers and the rights of conquest. Now rescue the letter from practical unimportance; for this power, wherever exercised, is utterly inconsistent with the you return to the old voluntary agreesupremacy of civil authority. If a military commander, without regard gone, and we require bonds of you for to the laws, can arrest and punish a your good behavior, and if you refuse these citizen of Kentucky, the Commonwealth | terms you shall remain a conquered terris already under martial law, and the will tory, a proconsular government. I would of the commander has taken the place of say on the other hand, let the old Union her Constitution and her laws; for, if he | be renewed, for none can be permanent can set aside her laws in one particular, for a free people not based upon the cheere can set them aside in all particulars, ful acquiescence in all the laws for the and the only reason why he does not is general good. A Union based upon an acthat the laws in other particulars happen cession compelled by the fear of evils not to stand in his way. His will is su- less endurable than an odious Conpreme, and all the laws he leaves us we hold by his sufferance. The exercise of the power in question amounts to this and nothing less. It in principle dissolves all law. It dissolves the State. Between his conclusion and the acknowledgment | thus large-if an insurrection in a State is of the power in any case there is no stopping-place in law or in logic.

The letter asserts on behalf of the miliary authorities, therefore, a claim to wer as absolute in Kentucky as that not the wicked citizens shall be punished with which Congress is about to attempt to clothe the military authorities in the gether shall or may be deprived of all excluded States. It virtually puts under martial law not only every excluded State of the Department, but Tennessee, which has been admitted, and Kentucky, that has never been out. It goes a bow shot bend the furthest extreme of Congress. urely General Thomas cannot delibrately sanction the assertion of monstrous a claim on his behalf. The old government altogether, as you tried assertion is a libel on his intelligence and

hing, and should have the credit of it .-Boston Transcript. The Boston Transcript has at last told

his patriotism.

he truth, and should have the credit of it. Authors would do well to remember that it is a Roman virtue to abstain from No faithful fealty, no loving allegiance can

which imply that the South alone is to be affected by the various schemes of reconstruction, and, accordingly, that she should be allowed to make up her mind in the case free from the influence of discussion elsewhere. This is a great mistake The whole country is to be affected by the overthrow of the equality of the States

which the various schemes of reconstruction equally invoice, while Maryland and own part, sir," he concluded, "I should, if Kentucky and Missouri and Tennessee are the excluded States could freely accept to be affected also by the immediate sacrific- that amendment-which they can't-and es which the schemes impose. Every citizen of the country, no matter where he dwells. is deeply interested in the rejection of the act as the greatest wound which the these schemes by the South, and, if he is general permanent welfare of the sensible of his own interest, is bound to nation and the peculiar present power exert himself to secure their rejection. The of New England ever experienced exertion is not an impertinence or a lib- To my mind, it would be a shock to the erty but a duty. He cannot neglect it with: salutary and legitimate and duly-limited

out culpability. With the view of setting this point in a striking light, we beg to cite once more upon the downward path of centraliza the authority of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, which represent- These are weighty words, made more ed the whole country. "It is the unques-States," said that Convention in its address to the people, "to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out-in conformity with the letter ern men, who, like Governor Orr, disown and the spirit of that instrument, and with | it, and, crying that they are no "dignity the principles of self-government and lords," appeal to the South abjectly to equal rights which lie at the ba- surrender it? They must be tempted to of our republican institutions. think that your fire-eater is the only true We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law, without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including

especially those to be most seriously affected by them: or to impose them upon States or people as conditions of repreentation, or of admission to any of the ights, duties, or obligations which belong under the Constitution to all the States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce he legitimate action of the several memers of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation; ust as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be justified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolera ble of all tyrannies-the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of

of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions basis of permanent Union and peace.' Mayor of Galveston. It asserts unlawful In the light of this authority, the point under notice must strongly impress every quently, is doubly injurious to the public | thoughtful reader. The point is indeed We will add to this conclusive authority who represents worthily the fourth generfered from the letter itself; but, for the ation of a family of statesmen. "The de mand of Congress for additional guarantees," said John Quincy Adams in a maserly speech at Taunton last Fall, "is more radical than we sometimes think. It

amounts to a rebuilding of our government upon an essentially new plan. The central idea of the old was a voluntary compact, the plan of the new is compulsory cohabitation. The insurrectionary States, after pacification, were ready to perform their duties under the old contract, and President Lincoln was ready and Mr. Johnson is now ready to allow them so to do; but Congress says no-you have done what we always said you never could do, and what our people spent their fortunes and gave their lives to pre vent your doing; you have ruined the old Union-cracked its walls so that we dare dwell there no longer; you shall agree to come with us into our new Jnion, or we will have no Union at all, but we will live within the walls and you shall dwell without. This, in plain terms, is the meaning of the amendment which is offered to us now for our adoption. It rests not on the old theory of general assent, but upon the recent doctrine of war which plan shall we prefer? It says plainly, we have conquered you, we fear to let ment, the bond of common interest is

spring from the cringing of the conquered

stitution of Government can last only so long as acquiescence is less painful than the consequences of outbreak. "This assumption of power," he said, re curring to the same point of view, "is there powerful enough temporarily to prevent the execution of the United States laws and the disaffected override the good citizens and obtain rule in the State, then the State and Federal Governments unim paired and unchanged, and maintain thei but the State, i. e. the good and bad torepresentation until that State agrees to

come into a new Union. For, gentlemen, is no less than that. We say to the outhern States you can't and shan't back out of your old contract, nor shall you be allowed to renew it, but you shall agree to a new one on what?-what is the alternative? or we will destroy the their ordinances of secession and ac to do, and we fought rather than let you. Yet we say, now gentlemen, we will prove secession a success to spite the secessio ists and destroy the Union to punish dis mionists." "If they are willing to pass this rule," he subsequently asked, "wil they stick at anything to accomplish their ultimate end? The policy used towards them by the amendment necessitates this.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867. to connect themselves by league with the | trol over the rights of property and per-Confederate Government.
These States, every one of them, at the

spurn this bill as one man. No one more State will ever pass this amendment, to be a badge of their degradation and disgrac forever in the organic law. They would not do so if it were a finality, which it does not pretend to be. Far from it. And why should we expect it of them? My friends, the Southern people after all do not differ so much from us." "For my there was no overthrow or destruction hose State governments.

Even after the surrender of the rebel if they could then be accepted as finally

tionable right of the people of the United lations of the gifted speaker. But the And the same preamble further states:

GOVERNMENT OF INSURREC-Speech of Hon. G. S. Shanklin. of Ky., in the House of Repre-

The House having under consideration the bill (H, R. No. 1,143) to provide for the more effectual government of the ins

TIONARY STATES.

sentatives, Feb. 8, 1867.

redeemed, which they won't be-deplore

doctrine of State rights, from which w

should not recover; it would be a stride

tion from which no steps come back.

weighty by the personal and political re-

to all the people.

rectionary States—
Mr. Shanklin said:
Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether
my present state of health will enable me
to express my views fully to the House
upon the measure now before it for consideration. I will endeavor, however, as briefly and succinctly as I can, to present some of the views and opinions which I entertain in relation to this subject.

Several gentlemen who have preceded me in this discussion have most earnestly stated that this is a measure of as muc nterest and of as much importance to th merican people as any measure which has ever been presented to this Congress or to any deliberative body ever assembled in this country. Permit me to say, that in my opinion it is a measure which, if out to the full extent of the pow which are attempted to be conferred y it, is fraught with as much danger to see and republican institutions, to the berties and rights of the citizens of the States over which it is intended to operate, as any measure ever presented for the consideration of any deliberative body under a republican form of government.

It is proposed by this bill to establish a military government over ten States of this Union, containing a population of perhaps eight million or more citizens. It the State governments which have established in those States for the protection of the nower intended ion of the citizen. If the power intender o be conferred by this bill upon this miliall the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution tary government is carried out that will wits effect and legitimate consequence.
What are the reasons presented and rged with so much earnestness and zeal r the passage of a measure of this char-ter? The preamble, I presume, states main reason and ground upon which

the friends of this measure intend to base it. The preamble of any act should cont pretends to give the reasons upon which he act is based. I wish to call the atten-ion of the House to the statements coned in this preamble. Let us test the statements by the facts as exhibited in the history of those States and the governments in existence there, and let us see whether those statements are true If they are true, perhaps they might nish some apology for this measur but certainly no sufficient justification. If they are untrue, then it has no foundation upon which to stand, and consequent

uld and must fall. The preamble ntains this recital:

Whereas the pretended State governments of the e so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North

Here it is gravely asserted that the pretended State governments' of those states recently in rebellion were set up without the authority and sanction of the people. Is this statement true? se governments set up without author ity and without the consent of the people over whom those governments were intended to operate? Four of the States in organized and in operation, with all the chinery of government, long before the deral Government was organized by our hers. In four of those States—Vir ginia. North Carolina South Carolina the authority of the people of those State before the Federal Government was he authority of the people of those States, efore the Federal Government was ormed, and they aided and assisted in the ormation of that Government. These overnments were established by the people of the states and possible of the states rity from Congress was necessary or

Have those governments, from the time f their organization down to the present me, been destroyed and set aside? "I they have, by whom has it been done? By what act of legal or constitutional authority have those State governments been troyed and set aside? Gentlemen say that these State governments have been destroyed and set aside by the rebellion. Did the Government of the United States wage a war against the Confederacy for the purpose of overthrowing and destroy-ing the State governments existing within the so-called Confederacy? Was it the ect of the Federal Government to over prow and destroy those State governments? Were those State governments estroyed by the Federal Government? Was there any design upon the part of he Federal Government to overthrow and lestroy those State governments? Who has ever proclaimed it? What measure as ever processined it: That he had a as ever been taken to effect an object nd purpose of that sort? But, upon the ontrary, it was declared upon every ocsion and in every possible way by each deral Government that its object and arpose were to defend and maintain both

nnection and remain under the Consti-Did the citizens of those States, or any e of those States, when they passed their ordinances of secession, when the ttempted to destroy their connection with the Federal Government, attempt destroy those State governments? Was it their purpose or design to overthrow the State governments? No, sir; they did no act to interfere with or destroy se State governments, except to pass olish what was constitutionally impossible—break their connection with the Fed eral Government and throw off their alle-giance as citizens. Have they done any act that tends in any degree to destroy those State governments? They have bse State governments? They have t. During the whole period of this retheir parts, perfectly organized, with their working machinery as State govall their working machinery as State ernments. All they did or attempted do was to sever the connection of those States from the Federal Government and gives the absolute and unconditional con-

time this rebellion was suppressed, at the time the rebels laid down their arms, were in complete operation, and not overthrown or destroyed in any sense of the word. And when the Government of the United States took possession of those States they found them organized, with all the machinery of State governments in operation. There was some amendment made to conform them to the altered state of this way brought about his the state. of things brought about by the war, but

army and up to this time those State gov ernments have never been disorganized or destroyed. Their functions may have been suspended, but they were never destroyed. The legislative branch of the Federal Government is sometimes sus-pended during the recess of Congress, and es any gentleman contend the Federal suspended for a period? The war did suspend the operations of the Federal Government in those States, but it did not verthrow and destroy those government Then with what truth can it be alleged

words in themselves cannot be overthrown. They assert an indisputable Is that true in point of fact? Do those truth,-a truth of the highest moment and crime? Where is the proof of that important fact? I do not believe there is What must Northern men, who, like Mr. any proof that either one of those State Adams, assert this truth, think of Southhas or does now encourage lawlessness and crime. Mr. Speaker, I call for the proof, if there is any, that these State governments attempted to be set aside by this bill have been proportion. have been encouraging lawlessnes

and crime? Has any State government ever be ormed or any governments of any kind with sufficient wisdom and power to prevent the commission of crime or distur-bances? No doubt there have been ex-amples of disorder and crime in those States now attempted to be overthrown. What State in the Union has been able to prevent the commission of crime by its own citizens and others within its borders? Go to New England, where they claim to be the most holy of the holy, and you will find crimes committed day after day; and if any individual would take the pains to if any individual would take the pains to keep an account of the commission of crimes in those States, as is done in the States lately in rebellion, perhaps it might be found to be nearly or quite equal to the crimes and violations of law committed in those States whose governments you attempt to set aside. Crimes have been committed there, but we have no committee treasuring up every instance of crime.

Mr. Speaker, it is not to be expected a

Mr. Speaker, it is not to be expected a people engaged for four years in a most terrible and disastrous war should at the ermination of that war return at once to the pursuits of peaceful life. That people have no doubt by the effects of this war een to some extent demoralized, or portion of the people have become de-moralized by the effects of the war. The camp followers of the armies that have been disbanded have been the fruitful sources of crime in those States. The men who followed the army for the purposes of plunder and robbery still linger within the borders of those States, and they are the principal perpetrators of crime in those States.

Mr. Speaker, we are told that those States are encouraging lawlessness and crime. Where is the proof? Where is the evidence? The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Pike] confined his whole argument o a detail of crimes which have been committed within the borders of the States recently in the rebellion. What does it prove? It proves merely there were in dividuals there, as in every community who have committed crimes. Is there any evidence that those governments encouraged them? If there is no proof, the alle gation in the preamble must fall, and we are left to conjecture the reason and pur-

Mr. Speaker, there is one great funda ntal principle which is the corner-stone of republican government, and which seems to have been overlooked or forgot-ten in this bill, as well as in many other bills of this kind, and that is that the sovereign power is inherent in the people. It must emanate from them and from no other source. In this our republican of monarchical Europe. There the doc-trine is that the sovereign power is in the King. He holds that power except so far as he surrenders it to some other branch

nherent in the people? It is to form a government for themselves. Does this bill recognize that great fundamental principle? Is any gentleman who is sus-aining this measure here a citizen of either one of these States in which it is What right, then, I ask, has a citi cen of one State to set up a government for another State? What power or author-ty has the General Government to form a State government? The General Government has the right, and it is its duty, to guarantee to every State a republ form of government; but that grant in the Constitution does not confer upon Con-gress the right to form a republican govrnment for a State. The people of a State alone have the right to form their State government, and it is for Congress o determine after that government is formed whether it is republican in form of the form of the form of the General Government. If the people the General Government is the people the form of the form rm a government which the Con shall determine is not republican in form, what would be the effect of it? The gov-ernment so formed would be a nullity, and he whole subject would be referred back to the people. who would be required to rm another, and so on from time to time antil they formed a government which was epublican in form. When they have done hat, then, according to the principles of the Constitution, they would be entitled to risdiction and possessed of sufficient

But I will hasten on to consider some of the provisions of this bill. It contains very extraordinary provisions, conferring extraordinary powers upon the military governments to be established over these ten States. They are to be divided into five districts, each one of which is to have a military commander over it not below he grade of Brigadier-General. It pro

That said so-called States shall be divided into

Military chieftains or perhaps despots

re to be placed in each one of the dis-ricts. The third section defines what the powers of these military governors shall ret, if it is carried out—if all the powers atempted to be conferred upon the military governments are carried into full effect, the sh these State governments which are of those States, and put them absorbly and unconditionally under the control of military despots—despots not re-

sovereign power of these governments without regard to the other co-ordinate The third section provides "that it shall e the duty of each officer assigned as foresaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property." It covers the whole ground of protection of person and property. How are you going to protect these citizons by military authority in the right of property? You must have a remedy to enforce that right, and that must be determined by the military commander of the district. There is no code of laws written or unwritten belongcretion, the will, the caprice, or the passion of the military commander consti-tutes the code of laws by which he governs the community.
But this bill goes further. It not only

Sir, if you were to add "anything in the Constitution and laws of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court made under the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding" it would be complete and perfect, and there would be understanding the objects

and design of this measure.

I would inquire what power any government can exercise that is not conferred upon these military authorities? You give to them absolute, unrestricted control over the rights of person and of property. You strike down all civil governments. Ah! but there is a clause in this ments. Ah! but there is a clause in this bill which says the military commander may, if he sees proper, confide to the civil courts the trial of offences against the aws. By the permission of those military commanders the courts may try—not that
they shall try; not that they shall have jurisdiction of cases of that government—
but with the consent of the military commander alone they may try offences against
the laws. Where, I ask you, is the power
left to those State governments to restore left to those State governments to protect either the life, liberty, or property of the citizen? They are made perfectly subser-vient to this military authority; and any upstart with brass buttons and shoulder-straps, with or without brains or heart, may control the courts of law; and the doctrines and mayins of our Government octrines and maxims of our Governmen are subverted. I have always been taught that the military is subordinate to the civil authority; but by the provisions of this bill the civil power is made subordinate to the military power, and that, too, in a time of profound and perfect peace. When there is no rebellion, no war, and no prosterior is the substitution of the subs pect of war, the military is made the su-preme government in these ten States when this bill shall be carried into effect.

At the end of the third section of this bill you will find the following: And all legislative or judicial proceedings of processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the excicles of military authority under this act, shall by void and of no effect.

For fear there might be some misunde standing of the powers pretended to be conferred upon these military authorities it is declared that all interfer-ence by the legislative, executive, or ju-dicial authorities in those States shall be null and void. I would like to know if it is the purpose of those who drafted this bill and of the committee who reported it to strike down the Federal courts as well as the State courts there? No exemption is made for the Federal courts. All courts within the borders of those States, according to the literal meaning of this act. are denied the right to try anybody unless by the permission of the military commanders; and the very next section of the bill shows that it was the intention not only to destroy and annihilate the State courts, but to overthrow and overturn the Feder al courts which are now in existence in those States. The fourth section pro-

vides:
That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in mititary custody, unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement certifying, upon honor, that he has knowledge or information as to the cause

A lieutenant, perhaps, is by this bill set up over a Federal judge, who cannot exer-cise the highest right and power of the judiciary which was intended for the pro-ection of the citizen, unless he first ob-ains permission of the lieutenant or any other military officer who may be in com-mand there. The action of the Federal judge is made subservient to the will and pleasures of these subordinate military

The Constitution of the United States provides that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of invasion, or insurrection, when the public safety may require it. Yet here there is an effort by this bill to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus when there is no danger, when there is no insurrection, no invasion, when the public safety does not require it; di-rectly overriding that great principle which our fathers ingrafted in the Consti-

which our lathers ingrated in the Constitution for the purpose of protecting the citizen against wrong and oppression.

Now, I will ask gentlemen, as they have been repeatedly asked before, where do you get the power and authority to pass a measure of that character? Do you find it in the Constitution of the United States? That question has been repeated again and again, and there has yet been no re-sponse to it. You not only have no au-thority within the clauses of the Constituon, but you have no shadow of authority here. And this military power and authority which you are now seeking to establish in each of these ten States is attempted to be organized in violation of every principle and feature of the Constitution intended for the protection of the izen. I will read some of those provis-is. The first to which I will call attenion is the following, in section two and article three of the Constitution:

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of inf-seachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such places is the Congress may by law have directed. Here is a provison in your fundamenlaw which declares that all trials shall by jury. Have you provided in this for a jury? You have not. You have enied the trial by jury, coming directly n conflict with that great principle of our Constitution which was intended for the protection of the citizen against op-In the fifth amendment of the Constitu-

on it is provided thatn shall be held to answer for a capita Have you provided in this bill for the

ers by or under the presentent or indictment of a grand jury? nent of indictment of a grand jury? For more definition of the commander may think proper, of a military commission for the trial of offenders, not under indictment, but under some sort of proceeding. I suppose, that may be presided by the command of the comman the district. You utterly deny the dection which the Constitution here tempts to throw around the citizen. ate it in spirit and in letter. You vio that instrument from which alone u derive your power to legislate at you violate one of the most sacred and fundamental principles of that Con-stitution which is intended for the protec-tion of the citizen when accused of crime

a trial by jury. It is further provided in the sixth amendnt of the Constitution that-If there is any responsibility anywhere perhaps it is to the Congress of the United

Have you in this bill any provision for a trial of this kind? You are proposing not only to try men who may be in the army and in the military service of the country. States, which claims to exercise all the ut you are proposing to try civilians; and et you propose to try them, convict them ad punish them without an opportunity eing heard by themselves or counsel, he military commander should think roper to deny such a hearing. The party ho may be accused of crime will not un-er this bill be guarantied the right "to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation." There is no provision for providing him "with compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor." What manifest injustice! A man may be tried by a drum-head court martial, no man be-ing permitted to appear in his defense— nay, he himself not being permitted to appear before that august court, a military commission, and defend himself, convened for his murder while he inclines upon a bed of straw, in his prison.

There is to be no appeal for the decision of this court. There is to be no appeal for the decision of this court. There is to be no trial by jury. There is to be no relief by the writ of habeas corpus. The accused stands helpless and powerless before that august body, a military commission. This is in direct violation of one of the recent decisions of the Surveyor Court of the History ions of the Supreme Court of the United States; and I will ask the Clerk to read a short extract from the opinion of that court in the case of ex parte Miligan

The Clerk read as follows

Sir, that court decides that not even in ime of war can you try a citizen by a miltary commission; that the Constitut as valid and effective and binding in time

f war as in time peace.
It was intended to shield and protect the right of the citizen, and you cannot depart from it. The court decided there is ample power within the limits of the Constitution for the Government of the United Statesto protect itself from assaults from within and without, but that it must confine itself the limits prescribed by the Constitution That court have decided that these military ommissions have no judicial power under our Government either in time of peace or time of war unless so far as the r the Army are concerned, yet this bill, a the face of that authority, the supreme aw of the land, attempts to create a mil tary court with powers superior to the Su-preme Court of the United States, superior o the executive department, superior to

everything except this Congress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented the power which is attempted to be conferred upon this court and this Government, and I have alluded to the constitutional pro-vision which prohibits the exercise of this ower by that tribunal. I wish the mem-ers of this House had lived for a few months under a military government as I have lived for two or three years. If you can find a human being of ordinary sensi-bilities, who has lived under a military overnment and prefers it, I would like to be him. I lived under a military government, a military despotism, for two years. I saw the best citizens in the Common-wealth in which I live dragged from their homes and families, without charges of legal offences, and confined in loathsome military dungeons and prisons, without access to them by their friends, a few favorite counsellors and lawyers, who hung around the military headquarters, being he only ones who were allowed to an proach the unhappy victim. If any of the men who were arrested could raise a few undred or a few thousand dollars and slip it into the hands of those vampires calling themselves lawyers, he was imme-diately released without charge of crime or trial; but if he refused to contribute to the amount of his ability, then he was left to drag out a miserable existence in the

ilitary prison. The commander of the department of Kentucky in 1864 had his headquarters in the district I have the honor to represent, and I am credibly informed he issued an order to the provost marshals just before the November election to arrest ten or twelve of the wealthiest and most influentings which the solemnities of the occasion to send them to his headquarters. The provost marshals made arrests accordingly, and they sent the wealthy and influential citizens to the headquarters of the department commander, and they were confined in the military prison. Why the arrest of wealthy and influential citizens? If they did not have the money themselves to take themselves out the sent and the solemnities of the occasion had hitherto restrained broke forth, and the immense congregation rushed tumultuously from the building after him, testifying in various ways the hold he had upon their hearts, and the extent to which they shared his affliction.

The functional results of the cocasion had hitherto restrained broke forth, and the immense congregation rushed tumultuously from the building after him, testifying in various ways the hold he had upon their hearts, and the extent to which they shared his affliction.

The functional results of the cocasion had hitherto restrained broke forth, and the immense congregation rushed tumultuously from the building after him, testifying in various ways the hold he had upon their hearts, and the extent to which they shared his affliction. friends would supply it. I have been told on good authority that some men were compelled to pay as high as \$5,000 to be

This same military chieftain established trade regulations, and appointed a board of trade, composed of traders, who of course would not suffer any man to have a permit to come into competition with them. These men realized by extortions thou-sands and thousands of dollars, and while they exult in the abundance of their wealth they live under the condemnation and curses of all just men.

These are some outlines of the character tics of military governments. We may have a better set of military men now. I hope to God it is so. No man who ever lived under a military government wants to see it restored; and I am satisfied if this House could have lived for a few months under military government, and een the operations of that sort of despot sm, this bill would not be passed.

But it is said this is intended for the ebels, against whom the hatred of the socalled loval men seems to grow greater every day, and which may grow until the last vestige of liberty shall be overthrown. Do you suppose, Mr. Speaker, that you can enslave eight million people in this Government and maintain the liberties of the balance? If you enslave any porerected by our fathers for their descen-dants, and the oppressed of all nations. Let us pause in our mad career, and bind up the bleeding wounds that have been nflicted by this most unnatural and unnecessary civil war. Let us forgive as we would be forgiven, and that brave and noble people that now lie pleading at our feet will rise up to shed renown upon this mighty nation in the future as they have done in the past.

How transient, how uncertain are all uman events! You may be in the plenitude of power to-day and you may be ous-ted to-morrow. And I hope to God that if you do not cease these outrages upon the people of the country, such as you propose re, such as are attempted to be long before that army which the gentle-man from Illinois [Mr. Ingersoll] seemed to think could not be raised, an army armed with ballots and not with bayonets, vill march to the polls and hurl the advocates of this and its kindred measures ou their places and fill them who appreciate more highly and justly the rights of citizens and freemen, with statesmen whose minds can grasp our whole country and its rights and its wants, and whose hearts are in sympathy with the noble, the brave, and the just, whether they live in the sunny South bound regions of the North.

AN ESCAPADE OF THE LITERATE.—Two gentlemen well known in London literary circles, Mr. James Payne, of the publishng house of Moxon & Co., and Mr. Mortiner Collins, brother of the novelist, and imself a poet and journalist of reputation have been engaged in a very discreditable affair. They sought to obtain admission at the stage door of the Alhambra music hall, on the ground that they were con-nected with the Globe newspaper. Being refused they forced their way in, and had penetrated as far as the entrance of the adies' dressing rooms, when they were put out, much bruised and torn, and with two pairs of black eyes. The matter has gained publicity in the courts, and one witness testified that "Mr. Payne was not exactly drunk; but Mr. Collins was more

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Dan- | THE CRETANS-AN APPEAL lel E. Sickles-Services Yesterday at St. Joseph's Church.

From the New York Herald of Sanday One of our distinguished officers—Maj en. Daniel E. Sickles—has recently bee called upon to sustain, in the death of his wife, a loss which requires more bravery to meet composedly, and more fortitude to endure heroically, than are needed to op-pose the charge of thousands in the roar battle, or to pass through the fatigues

of the most arduous campaign.

The lady, who had but attained her
thirty-first year, had been for some time in
failing health. A recent cold, slightly increased from time to time, took deep root in her constitution, and resulted in the melaneholy catastrophe of her premature

eath.
The funeral took place from St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth avenue, yester-day morning at half-past 10 o'clock. The remains were encased in a handsome rosewood collin, literary to a valuisite fra-flowers of rare beauty and exquisite fra-grance, and was borne up the central aisle of the second building, attended by the folof the sacred building, attended l bearers: Major-General Gordon Gran-Brigadier-General H. E. Tremain, Dr. John M. Carnochan, Senor Fabri Cotta, Edward Vermilye, Major-General A. Pleas-anton, Brigadier General Charles K. Gra-James T. Brady, William H. Field,

Upon the arrival of the sad procession at the further end of the aisle, the burial casket was placed upon a catafalque, a silver plate bore the following simple "TERESA B. SICKLES,

"AGED 31 YEARS,
"DIED FEBRUARY 5, 1867."
The afflicted husband, accompanied by his young daughter, his parents, now advanced in years, and Mr. and Mrs. Bagi-"AGED 31 YEARS. ola, the parents of the deceased lady, oc-

ary mortuary mass was offered by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Father Farrell, assisted by Fathers Boyce and Parsons, in the capacities of deacon and The music, which was of a high character, was enriched by selections from Rossi and Carocono. During the solema and impressive services, an anthem, "Pray for Me," was rendered with touching sweetness and profound effect.

At the close of the religious services Rev. Father Farrell came forward and delivered a most earnest and impressive ad-dress. He alluded in words of touching tenderness to the deceased, and spoke with warm sympathy of the irreparable loss sustained by the sorrowing parents and bereaved husband. A faithful soldier of the Republic, he had been called upon to make many sacrifices. He had given up all to go to the aid of his beloved country in the hour of her need. He had cheerfully undergone the hardships and had helped to perpetuate her national unity and glory. He had suffered in the cause of freedom with a ready alacrity. Now he was called upon to render unto Him who gave her, the chiefest treasure which had blest his life. ian submission to the decree of Divine Wisdom, and to look for support under this severe trial to the Hand which had sustained him hitherto. Then, pointing the mourning family to the source miration of all, as one which even after death followed her children with offices of love, and shielded them with faithful pray-ers, the reverend father concluded his ef-

The church was crowded to its utme apacity by multitudes who had come to o honor to the departed and to express their sympathy and respect for General Sickles in the hour of his heavy sorrow. When, accompanied by his daughter, he arose and followed down the aisle all that

It is understood that General Sickles will leave for Charleston next week, ac-companied by his daughter. A LLTTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—In acknowledgment of a gift from America to the Prussian soldiers wounded in the late war with Austria, the

etter: "My Dear Madam von Holsendorff-You must not find fault with me if my re-tarded, but certainly cordial, thanks for your letters and packages are not expressed until to-day. The American preserves only arrived after my departure from Erd-mannsdorf, but I had handed your note and the direction for the preparation of the refreshments to Madam von Munchausen, who was nursing in the hospitals of Erdmannsdorf. She wrote to me that everything had safely arrived, and that the poor patients had been glad to receive the preserves. The object which the kind american lady had in view has, therefore, een fully accomplished, and it remains or me only to say how much I am deighted at such a mark of interest in our iers from a distance so remote

"I may be permitted, I hope, on this occasion, to mention that I have followed with great interest your efforts in behalf of the wounded. I have no right to praise, out useful efforts and noble labors excite me a joy which I hope I may take the iberty of expressing. I hope your hus-band and children are well, and I beg you to remember me to the former. I rema yours affectionately. VICTORIA, "Crown Princess of Prussia.

"NEW PALACE, Pottsdam, Nov. 2, 1866. LICENSE OF THE FRENCH BAR.-M. Paul

Girard in a sketch of the eminent French advocate, Maitre Emmanuel Arago, gives a curious illustration of the license which he members of the bar in that country oc casionally allow themselves on behalf of their chents. The case in which M. Arago first made a reputation was the trial of a roung man named Huber and Mademoiselle Laure Gouvelle for a plot against Louis Phillippe. M. Arago, in defending the former, exclaimed, "Huber is a man whom I esteem, whom I love. orget me-a man, a gentleman, whom uld desire to be my own brother. Sure-you will give him back to me." Andat e close of this singular peroration the mpassioned counsel fell upon his client's eck and embraced him. The jury, how eck and embraced him. The er, took their own view of the turned a verdict of guilty. When t isoner appeared to receive sentence rago again hugged his client, while Mules Favre, who defended Mademoisell louvelle, flung himself into her arms and dissed her—perhaps a more natural and bleasant proceeding. "In fact," as M. Birard remarks, "there was a great deal f embracing in that case.

On Thursday .last, Mr. Hubbard Caylor, a highly respectable farmer of Bourbon county, accidentally shot himself n the arm. The wound is not of a serious haracter.

at auction for \$130, ten at \$129, and twenty at \$126. Mr. Thos. Mitchell, Sr., a few days

ince, gave to Trinity Church, in Danville,

Ky., one thousand dollars, to be used for

the purchase of an organ.

indherence of the great Christian Powers, took up arms and began an unequal struggle with the Ottoman Empire.

Thanks to God, in the interval wonders have been accomplished. The Cretans, without arms and without ammunition,

without provisions and without an asylum for their wives and children, whom they have been obliged to drag with them, from mountain to mountain, and from gorge to gorge, have not only heroically resisted myriads of their well-armed enemy, but have almost always conquered and decimated the numerous armies of Turke and Egypt. Munitions of all sorts, prov ded by the prompt and generous action of the Greeks of all countries, have succee-ded in reaching the Cretans, in spite of the surveilance of a great number of Turk-ish vessels, which keep up a strict block-ade of the island, and have afforded infi-nite consolation to those who are fighting nite consolation to those who are fighting there for their country and their religion. there for their country and their religion.

The voice of justice and truth has made itself heard everywhere, and, in spite of lying reports, the real situation of Turkey has been unveiled before the world, in all

its nakedness.
Conflagrations, devastations, ravages,
massacres, tortures, profanations of temples and cemeteries—the Cretans have endured all these things for the love of Christ

and of liberty.

While the governments of the earth still remain indifferent in the presence of such misfortunes and such heroism; while Turkey, though not ceasing to send fresh arms and more ships to Crete, has been proclaiming to its friends that the revolu-tion in Crete has been for a long time suppressed, the Cretans have just sealed their heroic oath of liberty or death in the their heroic oath of liberty or death in the convent of Arkadi, and by their self-sacrifice these have asserted in the face of the world, both the vitality of the revolution and the impossibility of their enemy's overcoming their determination.

Everything, then, makes us hope that the revolution in Crete will be prolonged

the revolution in Crete will be prolonged until a diplomatic intervention occurs, or until it has conquered or exhausted its enemies. For though for four months the and the fruits of their ladors annihilated, and their children and wives falling under the knives of the Turks, or expiring under the rigor of winter and of famine, they persist, nevertheless, in their oath, in spite of the indifference of diplomacy, and in spite of fresh reinforcements which the Porte sends to its land and naval forces operating against them operating against them.

As representatives of the Cretans and of those who have gone to their aid, we come forward to-day in testimony of the profound gratitude of the former, and of the enlightened patriotism of the latter, to tender public homage to all who have contributed to the solace of the victims of the resulting and the solace of the victims of the resulting and the solace of the victims of the resulting and the solace of the victims of the resulting against them. this revolution and the encouragement of the revolution itself.

In the firm conviction that no Greek,

that no Christian, will refuse his aid to the Cretans, who are fighting with such perseverance for their country and the cause of Hellenic civilization, we make a fresh appeal to the patriotism of all Greeks as well as to the sentiments of humanity in all our brothers in Christ. The wants n all our brothers in Christ. The wants of the Cretans are numerous, and the pro-engation of the struggle until success hall answer to the hopes and wishes of the Greeks will make them much

subscriptions have already been opened; and this example ought to be followed elsewhere, to the end that each of us according to his means may discharge his sacred duty; remitting for the rest the accomplishment of our wishes to God, the protector and sustainer of all who combat in His name.

Athens, 9th Dec., 1866.

[From the National Intelligencer, 11th.]

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MR. PEABODY. The President's Visit to Mr. President's energy beneficence of Mr. Peabody towards the improverished and crippled South was handsomely recognized on Saturday last by President Johnson, by a special visit to the liberal and public spirbenefactor of his country and his kind it to Mr. Peabody was announced by Hon R. C. Winthrop. There were present Bishpp McIlvaine, Messrs. Geo. W. Riggs, Geo.
Peabody Russell, and Samuel Wetmore,
General Cullum, U. S. A., Major B. B.
French, Mrs. Senator Dixon, and Mrs.
Senator Foster. After a cordial greeting,
President Labuson, said to Mr. Peabody. President Johnson said to Mr. Peabody that he could not refrain from coming to him as a private American citizen to express to him his deep gratitude for the large-hearted benevolence that had laid the foundations of a permanent blessing to an extensive and needy portion of our common country. He congratulated the country upon having had abroad a representative like Mr. Peabody, whose name was linked with popular love and reverence at home and abroad, and he expressed the conviction that the name of Mr. Peabody would be honored as that of a great public benefactor by the present and future generations of Americans, and that the good sident Johnson said to Mr. Peabody Crown Princess has written the following erations of Americans, and that the good results of this princely munificence would be realized and recognized before some of the youngest of the audience should have

rown gray.
In reply to the President, Mr. Peabody gracefully acknowledged the honor of the visit, which he should always remember as one of the proudest incidents of his life. He was satisfied that harmony and fraternal feeling would soon be restored to the whole country. He desired most ordently and anxiously to promote this result as far as his individual efforts would avail. He believed also that there would be always hereafter less and less reason to ap-prehend any rupture of the friendly relaons subsisting between England and merica; that whatever may have been the unses of disagreement, the jealousies or fferences, now, the whole English people. differences, now, the whole English people, from the Queen herself to the humblest subject, are honestly desirous that all differences may be amicably settled, and cordial friendly relations maintained. He expressed confidence that before many-years all dissatisfactions would be removed, and our country would become more than ever powerful and prosperous among the nations of the earth. He thanked the President for the honor of the visit, which would ever be gratefully remembered. Mr. Johnson remarked that he felt that he him-Johnson remarked that he felt that he him-telf was honored by the visit. The conversation then became general.

ifting naturally upon the dritting naturally upon the condition of the country, during which Mr. Peabody remarked that he was very hopeful, and in illustration cited a passage from a sermon he once had heard, promising that, though clouds and gloom may surround us in the morning, if we strive to do right the sunshine will surely come before night.

The interview was impressive and as The interview was impressive and afcting to all who were present.

STATISTICS OF FARM LABORERS' WAGES.

The report of agriculture for January ontains an elaborate compilation of the atistics of the wages of farm laborers throughout the country. It is based on the original returns from every State in the Union, almost every county being represented in a portion of them. It also includes the Territories. The average rate of wages for white labor, without board, is made \$28 per month—\$15.50 per month with board. The average rate of freedmen's labor is "\$16; with board furnished \$9.75. The board usually furnished the latter is a neck of corn-meal and a nound and a a peck of corn-meal and a pound and a half of meat. The highest rate for States is in California, which is about \$45. Mas-sachusetts pays the next highest—\$38. The average rate for the Eastern States is \$33 30. In the Middle States, \$30 07. In the Western States, \$28 90. In the South-Twelve shares of Northern Bank sock sold in Lexington, on Monday last, the Western States, \$28 90. In the Southern States, for freedmen, \$16. The increase in the price of labor since 1850 is crease in the price of Labor since 1850 is crease in the price of Labor since 1855, upon crease in the price of lador state food; about fifty per cent. Since 1835, upon Carey's estimate, seventy per cent. The rate of wages, with board, of the States forming the belt from Pennsylvania to lowa varies but twenty-four cents, rang-Iowa varies but twenty-fouring from \$18 72 to \$18 96.

BARKER S. & CO.-Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street. BABB, WM.—Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer, No. 42 Second st. BROWN, J.DIXON, & CO.-Floyd st. Pla

Agricultural Implements and Cement, Whole-Dealers in Field and Garden Seeds, Lime, ster, White Sand, Scales, Pumps, &c., Main eet, between Third and Fourth. OBNWALL & BRO. Candle, Oil and Soap OOPER, ABNER-Produce Commission Mer-chant, No. 97 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th sts.

BY, B, B, & CO, -Planing Mill, 56 Preston st., FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.-LONDA, A.-Wholesale and Retail Grocer, le

CAGE, H. N.-The People's Grocery Store, No. HEWETT HARDY & CO.—Dealers in See and Agricultural Implements, 112 West Ma street, between Third and Fourth. JONES, W. A.-Dealer in Cigars, Tobaccos, and Smoker's Articles, No. 59 Third street. KINSELLA & McSHANE-Dealers in Dry Goods, 139 Market st., near Preston.

KENNEDY, BENJ. D.—Insurance—Life, Fire and Inland Cargo. Office, 142 W. Main st. KENDRICK, WM.-No. 77 Third st., Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware; also Ma-sonic Jewels and Regalia. ONG & BRO.-Manufacturers of Rattan an Split-Bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st. ITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner Main and Third streets, Manufacturers Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron Wa MORTON, JOHN P. & CO. - Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Print-

McKEE, CUNNINGHAM & CO.-Wholesal Grocers and Commission Merchants, 2 Wes MILES, R. E. -Manufacturer and Dealer in S CFERRAN, ARMSTRONG, & CO.—Lat Mitchell & Armstrong—Provision Dealers an sen'l Com. Mchts., Currers of the celebrated Magno is Hams. No. 21 Main st., and 19 & 24 Washington si TCHEE, CUNNINGHAM, & CO. - Wholesale NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.-Whole-wall street. ROBINSON, JOHN M. & CO.-Wholesale Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No-tions, &c., 185 West Main street.

INCERE, E. -No. 122 Main street under Na S'ES' VARIETY STORE - No. 78 and 80 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market. NITED STATES HOTEL-STOCKTON LEAHY & CO. Proprietors, corner Fourth

WILDER, E. & CO.-Wholesale Druggists Proprietors of Wilder's Famous Stomach WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MA. CHINES. The Cheapest, Simplest and Bessen in use. WM. SUMNER & CO., General Western Agents, No. 1 Masonic Temple, corner of Fourth

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 3 A. M.

offices, in any capacity whatever, is authorized to charge or receive compensation of any kind for notices prepared for rformed in their regular line of duty. For all legitimate notices ordered, payments must be made only to the countingrooms of our respective establishments. HARNEY, HUGHES & Co.,

W. N. HALDEMAN. PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE.

NEWS BREVITIES.

A washerwoman in Provincived a legacy of \$20,000.

Prof. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Surve asly ill at Newport, R. I. A man in Dubuque, Iowa, shot himself throut the hand and found the ball in his pocket-book.

The New York Free Trade League is soon

The report that General Dix is receiving salaries as Naval Officer and Minister to France is denied. sublican in politics, has appeared in Washing-

nations in future would be such as he could expect the Senate to confirm.

dents of the squares upon which they are the pardon is now on its way to this city.

Mr. Charles A. Dana's dew paper is to be styled "The New York Chronicle," and is to be started on a solid cash capital of \$200,000.

* Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., is out in a card stating that, although his father is dead, he still desired to be addressed and known as Sylvanus Cobb, Junior. A Philadelphia paper hopes that Bancroft will be confirmed as Collector of the port of Boston, if it will only stop him from writing history for a

J. Davis, of York, Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract for supplying paper to the Government printing-office, at Washington. The contract will amount to \$800,000.

A Press Club has been organized in New York City with Horace Greeley, President, James Gor-don Bennett, first Vice President, and Wm. Huri-burf, second Vice President. Mr. George Crowe, the husband of Miss Kate Bateman, is a son of Mr. Eyre Crowe, historian and journalist; a brother of Joseph Crowe, former-ty of the Illustrated Lopdon News, now English consul at Leipzig, and also of Eyre Crowe, Jr., the

SOUTHERN,

The gross receipts of Ristori's four nights in Mem-Ex-Governor Brown, Judge Dawson and A. W.

Walker, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, have been admitted to the bar of the United States Su-

the waters of the State. This has had the effect to decrease the price by a little more than the amount of the tax. Norwalk people are indig-In an affray at a ball in Fredericksburg, Vir-

In an anray at a ball in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Friday night, Adam Mitzell was shot and dangerously wounded by Sergeant Young, of the Tweifth Regulars. Another man, named Marlow, was shot in the breast, not dangerously, and a brother of Mitzell was wounded in the hand. FOREIGN.

The Greek Government hopes to raise by tariff

Risk Allah Bey is about bringing an action for libel against the London Telegraph. Siam will be represented by thirty-five tons of goods in the Paris exhibition.

Insect-destroying birds have been imported from England into New Zealand. Several large clubs of women have been formed n Paris. They rigorously exclude men.

An Italian translation of Homer's Hymns, by Professor B. Pozzoli, has appeared in Florence. Thursday, the attention of the Court was France has made a commercial treaty with Peru particularly providing for the export of guano and occupied near the entire day yesterday

The Saturday Review pronounces Sala's From Waterloo to the Peninsula, just published, "for the most part unadulterated rubbish."

The number of American visitors to Jerusaler

during the last few months has been greater that that of any other nation, the Russians excepted. The London News asserts that the rank and file

of the British volunteers and militia are "firstroops, but notoriously badly commanded." KENTUCKY PAUPER COUNTIES.-There Salamanca, the Madrid banker, borrowed \$4,000, 50 of the Bank of France upon his own note, with are twenty-nine pauper counties in Kentucky whose expenditures exceed their revenues. The county of Whitley is con-The British army in India has been increase spicuously a pauper county, and alone for from forty-five thousand-its strength at the time of the mutinies-to upward of seventy thousand its support costs the people of the other counties \$5,286. The total cost of these

The present population of Ceylon is estimated a a little over two million, "almost," as an English paper profoundly observes, "all colored people." The Chinese have numerous diseases of the eye, every fifth man having some ocular defect, and

every fifteenth losing his sight altogether. They attribute it to the excessive use of rice and con-Punch is withy appropos of the weather: "The slippery pavements were very trying to all classes. Acrobats tumbled for nothing; bankers lost their balance; farmers grazed their shins; soldiers embraced the flags; taliors measured their length; and travelers tripped in all directions."

MASTER MAX BROWNOLD'S CONCERT .-This is expected to be a musical treat of Kentuckian of Thursday, we glean the ansurpassed excellence, and it is our un- following facts: Large numbers of mules feigned belief that the highest antici- have been shipped South of late. Scott & pations will be fulfilled. The concert Owen sent 63 head to North Carolina; R. takes place at Masonic Temple on Thurs- W. Owen 80 head to Mississippi; Alex. day evening next. A programme of rare McClintock 60 head to Georgia. C. Howattractiveness will be presented. The little beneficiary, Master Max, and his nas. Of the 26 head of mules belonging

sister Amelia (the first ten years and the to Owen & Co., that fell through the bridge latter only eight years old), are two of the at Chattanooga, only five were killed, and most wonderful prodigies in the world. they received pay for them. Dr. Kellar They will execute a variety of their as- states that our Bourbon mule dealers have tonishing teats upon the violin and piano, made lots of money in Alabama, this which alone form an attraction rarely presented. Mrs. Robert J. Elliott, nec day for Arkansas, with thirty head of Anna E. Van Austin, has kindly volun- mules that he purchased of W. W. Fisher, teered as prima donna of the occasion. at \$160 per head. Joseph Hildreth re-She is justly regarded as one of the most gifted sopranos in our city. At one time her celebrity was almost national. She ssesses the same beautifully cultivated voice and its rich and enchanting tones will, their mules at good prices. Arch. Edgar at the approaching concert, reproduce all was doing a fine business selling mules on the sensations of delight felt by those who have heard it in the past. Aside from the distinguished pleasure of hearing Mrs. great rush from Missouri, Illinois, and else-Elliott, those who go will hear many other amateur and professional musicians, who turned from Mississippi. Although his have tendered their valuable aid to com- mules were injured by a smash-up of the plete the concert on a scale worthy of the car, yet he made a good profit. Mules

usical art in all its classic purity. It is already evident that, so far as the Horton, after a few days' stay at home, public are concerned, this entertainment returned to North Carolina with sixty-five will be a decided success. Tickets have mules. Monroe Leer, a promising young met with a rapid sale, and the demand is trader, returned on Tuesday from Dencreasing. Reserved seats may be en- mopolis, Ala, where he had sold three hungaged at Tripp's or McCarrell's music dred mules at handsome profits. He reports stores on Jefferson street.

CANINES VS. NIGGER.-Yesterday afteroon a stalwart son of Africa was paradng Preston street in all the glory impartd by the possession of a new suit of flashy-looking clothes, and, of course, the repetition of some of the tableaux that witable cane. When near the corner of Jefferson he was suddenly made the but they have resolved to produce for bject of a combined attack from three arge Newfoundland dogs. The darkey indoriously took to his heels, but it is a noorious fact that four-legged animals are the Eleventh Hour, the Statue of Niobe, swifter than two-legged ones, which fact was soon demonstrated to the affrighted at the Gate. All who were delighted by Bureau pet. Fortunately his cane was the unequaled scenes of last week will be out enough to render him good service ntil he was rescued from his disagreea- the personal delight they will afford, but le predicament by a number of persons for the noble cause to which the club has n the vicinity. He passed on his way the devoted its services. very picture of discomfiture, but no doubt villing enough to lose some of his clothes ead of his flesh.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God has made them so;" But, let darkies avoid to dress and

trut or misfortune will befall them sure. of the Council proceedings, yesterday, we spoke of an ordinance being presented by committee from the School Board, to be acted upon, authorizing the Mayor to issue school-bonds to the amount of \$200 .-000 for the purpose of erecting additional buildings to relieve the overcrowded condition of our present school-houses. The meeting adjourned while the question was under consideration; but the importance our respective papers, or for any services of immediate action upon it is felt to be so necessary that it is probable a called meeting of the Council will be held on Monday or Tuesday night to decide the question. The Upper Board are favorably inclined towards it, and it is likely that it will pass both Boards. If it be- ber of the gang are in the hands of the comes an ordinance, it will be submitted | Vigilance Committee. to the people of the city at the April elec-

> REMOVAL OF THE OLD MARKET-HOUSES. | the fierce rolling tide," creeps into our Why is it that the work of removing these mind as naturally as a scared rat darts buildings progresses so slowly? We into its hole. It is half-past one o'clock have in passing them lately tried to dis- A. M., February 16, 1867, and the floodcover some evidences that a force was gates on high are as wide open as the employed sufficient to remove them in a hinges will permit. The city is inundated, reasonable length of time, but thus far we and to-day the cry, "Lo! the poor pedeshave only noticed workmen enough entrian," will be louder and more sympagaged to obstruct the street with an accu- thetic than ever. mulation of rubbish thrown upon it. We have refrained from speaking of the fact |. PARDONED.-It will be rememb before because the weather afforded some | Thomas Smock, a distiller of Marion excuse for slowness, but when fine weather | county, in this State, was fined, at the is not taken advantage of to hasten the last term of the United States Court, \$12,work, we cannot help but think that there | 000 for violations of the internal revenue is dilatoriness upon the part of the con- laws and sent to jail in default of paytractors. In their present dilapidated ment of the same. Some of his friends condition the buildings are an "eye sore" here have learned that Mr. Smock has to our citizens, and a nuisance to the resi-

situated. REPAIRED.-The late heavy rains did POLICE COURT-HON. E. S. CRAIG, some damage on the Louisville and Nash-JUDGE.-There were but two cases of ville railroad. A culvert was washed drunkenness before this court on yesteraway near Glendale, and an embankment day. One was fined \$3, and the other also near Nolin. The morning train from gave his own bond in the sum of \$100 for Nashville, as well as the morning train thirty days' good behavior. Chris. Web- from here, was detained for several hours, ber, alias Wheeler, suspected felon; conbut a temporary trestlework was promptly tinued to Saturday. Len. Brooks and Fred. | put in and the evening train went out on Vaughn, cutting Rudolph Starking with intent to kill; held in \$500 each to answer. Andrew Batts, killing Pat. O'Neal;

Hon. Alex. MacDonald, member of

the Canadian Parliament, together with

A. D. McKenzie, arrived in the city from

visiting Kentucky with a view to securing

contracts for building the unfinished spor-

tions of the Knoxville Branch, and the

Louisville and Cincinnati Railroads.

What their success has been we are unad-

CIRCUIT COURT-PRISTERER CASE.-The

testimony in this case being closed on

in hearing the arguments. Martin Bijur

and J. R. Dupuy spoke for the prosecu-

tion, and Selby Harney, Hop. Price, Gen.

Jackson, Gen. Whitaker, Maj. Kinney,

and Jeff. Brown for the defense. Martin

Bijur will close for the prosecution to-

twenty-nine counties to the people of this, State is fully \$60,000, per Auditor's re-

The Owensboro Monitor has been

clothed in a new dress and considerably

enlarged. It is now one of the neatest,

as it has long been one of the sprightliest,

papers in the Commonwealth. We ex-

tended hearty congratulations to the en-

I terprising publishers.

port.

day, and Maj. Kinney for the defense.

DROWNED. - The Paris Kentuckian states that on Monday last, John Hume, aged remanded to answer a charge of murder. thirteen years, son of David Hume, of James K. Bailey, sent to the House of Bourbon county, in walking across Hous-Refuge, on petition, till he shall be twentyton creek, above Dejarnett's Mills, broke through the ice and was drowned. His RUNAWAY. - Considerable excitement brother, who attempted to rescue him, was caused yesterday on upper Market narrowly escaped a similar fate. street by a runaway horse attached to a spring wagon. If there had only been

THE MURDER CASE. - Andrew Batts, who shot Pat. O'Neal on last Wednesday some one in the wagon to have guided the fleet-footed steed, it is probable that the night, was before the Police Court on yeslength of Market street would have been terday morning. The testimony was made in the quickest time on record; but | clear and direct, and is the same in subthe mad career of the refractory horse stance as the account already published. was brought to a sudden close by a lamp- The prisoner was remanded to answer a crowd of boys and men followed in chase.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING A REPORTER .-Beveridge, who brutally assaulted Mr. Painter, correspondent of the Philadelphia his brother, Mr. G. A. MacDonald, and Mr. Inquirer, in Washington last winter, has been sentenced by Judge Fisher to pay a Knoxville on Thursday, and have taken | fine of \$150. Beveridge pleaded guilty, rooms at the United States Hotel. It will and asked the court to be lenient in the be remembered that these gentlemen are infliction of the penalty.

EPICUREAN THIEVES .- The house of Dr. J. W. Benson, on Jefferson street near Tenth, was entered on Wednesday night by some thieves, who carried away with them only some provisions, some butter, game, a leg of mutton, a ham, &c. The burglars evidently intended to have a good square meal at some place when their proessional labors were over.

SHIRKING THE REVENUE. - Charles Ulrich as arraigned before the United States Commissioner yesterday on the charge of removing cigars from the place of manufacture without reporting to the Assessor. with the design of avoiding the duty thereon. In default of one thousand dollars' bail, the accused went to prison.

RAILROAD BONDS LOST OR STOLEN. Bankers and others are hereby cautioned against trading for four Memphis and Little Rock Railroad bonds, of one thousand dollars each, which were lost or stolen in this city on Thursday. A handsome reward will be paid for the return of the bonds to the Journal office. The remaining portion of Table

Rock at Niagara Falls fell on Tuesday, occurring, fortunately, when there was no one on it. Within the past few evenings we

have heard of several brilliant parlor soirees among the "quality" of Louisville.

OUR NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

THE MULE MARKET.-From the Paris

clining somewhat.

anxious to see the new series, not only for

AFTER THE RED-SKINS .- Major Wickliffe

Cooper passed through the city yesterday

formidable foe to the beastly scalpers.

In Jasper county, Missouri, last

out and hung under a decree of Judge

Lynch; and on Monday following another

was hanged, and one who attempted to

escape was shot. There is said to be an

organized band of brigands, extending

from Southern Kansas, through Nebraska,

Missouri and Iowa. The names of a num-

been pardoned by President Johnson, and

May the Great Spirit preserve him.

Rejection of the Amendment Spirit of the People-Address by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana-The Rush for Offices-Tricks of the Harpies-Arrival of Ristori-Theatrical Gossip - Charitable Lottery - The Mardi-Gras Festival-Weather and Business.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11. For good or for evil the people of Lou-nana have rejected the Constitutional mendment, and calmly signified their winter. Capt. Peter Everett left yesterreadiness to abide by the consequences, whatever they may be, in preference to ac-cepting degradation and placing their necks under the yoke. As far as I can turned yesterday from New Orleans. He udge, their action is universally sus-ained here. People have come to think upon their political future with a feeling of stolid indifference—a readiness for the succeeded in collecting about \$2,000 out of a debt of \$12,000 made before the war. Bowles, Wilson and others had sold out worst, knowing that whatever short of that may come to them will be so much gained. On the evening pre-tious to the rejection, the Hon. D. W. Woorhees, of Indiana, addressed an over-dowing audience in the Hall of the House commission. Mules had sold at fine prices but were declining in consequence of the resentatives. All of the membe where. Mr. W. H. Crotshwaite has also reof the Legislature were present; also the Mayor and both Boards of the City Council, who adjourned their regular meetin in order to hear the remarks of the disti uished speaker. A great many ladies at were in demand about Winona. W. D. ended, and, altogether, the assemblage was a most flattering one to Mr. Voorhees. His remarks were not lengthy, but in his revity there was a pith and sincerity and arnestness which found a ready response in the hearts of his hearers. He counseled la the hearts of his hearers. He counseled a patient, law-abiding spirit on the part of the Southern people, reminding them that they had upon their side three mighty elements of power and support—the President, the Supreme Court, and a majority of the votes of the Northern people. He showed the folly and inconsistency of that policy of Congress which for certain purposes treated the Southern States, as States, and for other purposes as Territo. the trade as having been active, but de-THE TABLEAUX BY THE DICKENS CLUB. The executive officers of this club have received numerous letters asking for the States, and for other purposes as Territories with no rights or privileges, and shorn of their imperial robes. But, said he, were I a Southern man, rather than accept this amendment which Congress now offers to you, I should find death ten thousand times more welcome. If this works is elicited such hearty applause last week, next Tuesday night an entire new series. comprising, among many others, The sand times more welcome. If this yoke is to be placed upon your necks, in God's name, let it be the work of others than Bride of the Sea, Faust and Marguerite, and the new illustrated poem of the Peri

The speech was very generally admired and loudly applauded. The closing sentences were peculiarly beautiful. He said: "Although the cypress may mourn for your dead, the magnolia will yet bloom for the living; and though the Mississippi waters forever will murmur their requirem for the departed yet your their requiem for the departed, yet your commercial interests will spring up to a new life to the touch of enterprise, indus-ry, and a cheerful submission to the will of God."

en route to St. Louis. From thence he The rejection of the amendment, com will proceed to join his regiment, the ing as it did on the day following these pointed remarks of Mr. Voorhees, cannot but suggest the idea that they were somewhat instrumental in stiffening the weak-kneed and assuring the faint-hearted, although these latter were few in number, and could not downthese have measuring. Fifth United States Cavalry, in Dacotah Territory. The gallant Major is accompanied by the very best wishes of his large acquaintance in Kentucky. The rough and dangerous service on the frontier has and could not doubtless have materially ltered the result.

The rush for office in all the Departno terrors for him, but he will prove a

ments of the Government service is on the increase. With the approach and com-mencement of mercantile depression and ullness, many clerks and employes in usiness houses are discharged. Their rest thought is to get a place in the Cus-Saturday week, three men charged with orse-stealing and murder, were taken om-house or revenue offices. Even the oroprietors of good sized stores, who hang but large signs, and make every show of a buge business, begin to think that a fat earth in some Assessor's or Collector's office is not so had a look out after all.
But, alas! rumor has it that a certain clique for the dispensing of the Federal patronage has been formed here, consisting of the most incongruous elements, of en, apparently and outwardly yet, who, sub rosa, are hand and glove of the great subject of appointments. The hold the reins of power in their hands, sit in high places in the official temple and to the prayers of the uninitiated out-As we feared, another rain is down upon us. "I'm afloat, I'm afloat on siders turn a deaf ear. Any man who pleases not this noted "Council of Ten," these Minos Eacus and Radamanthus like arbiters, who sit in judgment upon all as-pirants, is at once displaced. No matter how pure his character, how great his how great his position, how meritorious his past services, he must give way to some other who is subservient to their purposes—some tool which they can fashion to their own will. Were I to name those who compose this "ring" the expose would astonish you. In due time it will be shown up to the world, and the power, so basely used, will slip from their grasp, and fall to those who should properly have it. The detective system throughout the Government offices n this city is as ramified and complicated s ever it were possible for any to be. Two fficials meet to-day at noon, for instance, and exchange a few remarks on any par-ticular topic connected with their offic-luties. In half an hour the conversation of each is telegraphed to andread in some back office of the Treasury building in Washington. Every one distrusts every one. The Inspectors, as they are called one. The Inspectors, as they are called the name is a mere paraphrase for "spy"), are in many cases more corrupt than those whom they are supposed to overlook—and their positions are frequently sought after, not for the salary of six dollars a day, but for the perquisites in the shape of hushmoney and bribes which the position brings.

brings.

Well, it may be all right. It seems that n the end the man who can grab the most considered the shrewdest financier, and obtains the greatest amount of encomi-ums and respect. But if, with me, dear Journal, you could occasionally look in upon these Government money matters, you would not wonder that the national

debt goes down so slowly, while the pockets of a good many officials swell and increase in a proportionate ratio.

Speaking theatrically, New Orleans may this week be called a favored city. At the Opera-house, Ristori appears on next Thursday evening in "Medea." She arrived in town last night and was well. arrived in town last night, and was welcomed at the Jackson Depot by an immense crowd, with bands of music and other festivities. The Roncari Opera Troupe have been producing "fone, or the Last Days of Pompeii," in magnificent style at the Opera-house. I have never witnessed a finer seemic effect than in the style at the Opera-house. I have never witnessed a finer scenic effect than in the last act, when Pompeii falls to ruins and dread Vesuvius vomits its lurid stream of lava upon the crumbling city. At the Varieties "Dolly Davenport" took a benefit last (Sunday) evening, in which he was supported by Maggie Mitchell and Lucille Western. At the St. Charles Theater, Vestvali is playing to crowded houses, while the Academy of Music, to-day, treats its patrons to the familiar face of Harry McCarthy, the author of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," who has recently returned, after five years absence, to this his native city. The ladies of the Southern Hospital Association open a grand Bazaar on the 18th. A part of the programme consists of a lottery, in which \$50,000 worth of prizes are to be awarded. Balls are as numerously advertised as ever. Mardi-Gras (Shrove Tuesday), with all its fantastic deviltries, and carnival displays, is fast coming, and one of our peculiar institutions, "The Mystic Krewe of Komus," is making great preparations for its annual parade, which consists in its members vitnessed a finer scenic effect than in the making great preparations for its annual parade, which consists in its members marching through the streets in procession, fantastically and humorously clad. The cold weather is again upon us-and people can take no comfort until it

parts. Business keeps steadily depressing, and noney is hard to borrow, even at ruinovates of interest. YALE. REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.-The followng real estate transfers were made from

the 8th to the 15th of February, 1867:

A. Stevens to B. Venhoff, 22½ by 126 on Chestnut street.... 4,200 to John Lender, 25 by 160 feet, on ckinridge street.
stis to B. Schweirmann, 22 acres of laud,
efferson county, Ky.
sham to J. F. Jefferson, 25 by 113 feet,
Main street. 4,000 3,352 3,100 fain street.
Dickinson to Kate Callahan, 91 by 61
on Nincteenth street.
tz to F. J. Hilderbrand, 20 by 150 feet, 2,000 1,500

MARRIAGE LICENSES. - The following parriage licenses were issued by the

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SEWING-MACHINES, STOVES, ONE FINE GOLD WATCH, &c.. ON Saturday Morning, Feb. 16, at

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

N Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock
P. M., I will offer for sale, at public anction,
the large and commodious BRICK STORE on
Main street, between First and Brook streets, and
adjoining the Bondad Warehouse of Shrader &
Hubbard. It is now reating for \$1,500 per annum.
To this sale we would especially invite the capiagements return their sincere thanks for he many kind letters asking a repetition of various tableaux and scenes, but, in ustice to those devoted friends who have

alists.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash; balance in six nonths from day of sale; note, with approved seurity, negotiable and payable in Bank.

12 dtd C. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer. attended every representation, they have determined upon producing on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., an entirely new series of Tableaux, Ballads, and Scenes from PUBLIC SALE. Dickens, comprising, among many others, Faust and Marguerite, Statue of Niobe, Bride of the Sea, The Eleventh Hour, and the New Illustrated Poem of the Peri at the Gate. No pains will be spared to render this entertainment far superior to any previously given. Tickets \$1 each:

For a wonder, the rain ceased yesterday afternoon, after having poured down in flood-like fashion for three days in succession. However, the sky was rather menacing last night, and there's no telling how soon we may be deluged again.

for sale at the Music Stores, Hotels, and

at Mr. J. Sues'.

Clerk of the Jefferson County Court from

he 9th to the 15th of February, 1867

Vincent and Clentine Jackson.
unk and Lizetta Schroeder.
Wemes and Margaret Elschide.
urerkrup and Mary A. Schu.
'ile and Jane Strag.
'. McGonigal and B. J. Oldham.
ryson and Kate A. Wyatt.
usel L. Nock and Mary E. Monks,
iliman and Barbara Monk.
'Willias A. Barbara Monk.
'Willias A. Barbara Monk.

DICKENS CLUB TABLEAUX.-The mar

Mil to the 19th of Februar . Metten and Mary Fressnerim Young and Victoria Schmidt. A. Bedeebach and Barbara Pett R. Moody and M. Lou. Lockwo D. Fitch and Mary B. Lindsey, hin Mock and Catherine Kettne ard Spread and Anna Hopa. A state of the schmidt and the state of the schmidt and the schmidt and the schmidt and Maria L. Betts. D. Vincent and Clentine Jacks. Punk and Lizetta Schroeder.

A RETURNED FENIAN.-Wm. Orr, a galant Fenian, has returned all right to his home in Danville, Ky., having been confined eight months in the jail at Toronto. He says the Fenians are determined to republicanize Canada during the present

Miss Isabella Carpenter, Female rincipal of the High School in Covingon, Ky., fell down a stairway at her home in Ludlow, a few evenings since, breaking one of her arms and otherwise injuring herself quite severely.

The friends of the proposed raiload between Owensboro and Russellville have reconciled the clashing interests of the friends of the various proposed routes, and all doubts concerning the securing of a charter are now removed.

THANKS-To J. F. McGrew, of the Adams Express Company, for Cincinnati papers of yesterday. Also to Mr. Munroe, of the Merchants' Union Express, for the Indianapolis dailies-all ahead of the mails.

New Recruits.-Twenty-five new men ere enlisted in the 45th regiment Veteran Reserve corps, stationed at the Tayor Barrracks, for the week ending Thursday, the 14th inst.

ARRESTED .- John Briton and J. W Chapman were arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting to pass a ten-dollar ounterfeit Treasury note. The Societies of Centre College at Danville are making the usual prepara-

tions for the proper celebration of Washington's birthday. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General

Commission Merchants & Bankers, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBT. L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK, WILLIAM WRIGHT. | je29 d&wly BRIGGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nashville, Tenn.,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF the Wares manufactured at the Tennessee enitentiary, consisting of all kinds of CedarWare, lows, Straw-Cutters, and Agricultural Imple Provs. Straw-Cutters, and Agricultural Implements generally; Hollow-Ware, Rope, Bagging, and Iron Ties, &c.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Produce, and all kinds of Merchandise, and will give our prompt attention to forwarding goods.

Jas damis

EDWARD PEYNADO,

HAVANA CIGARS. No. 222 Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. fl3d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Young Men's Christian Association.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held, THIS (SATUR-DAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church. A large attendance of members is requested. By order of the President. 16 dl

Board of Trade Meeting. THERE will be a meeting of the officers and members of the Board of Trade Merchants' Exchange at their hall, on Main et, below Flith, on Monday evening, the 18th , at 7% of clock. A full and prompt attendance quested, as matters of importance will be pre-ted for the consideration and action of the st., at 7% o'clock. A safe requested, as matters of importance requested, as matters of importance anted for the consideration and action of the authority of the consideration and action of the authority of the consideration and action of the resident vice-President Vice-President (15) C. H. CLARKE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FALED PROPOSALS will be re-

Ceived at this office until Thursday, February 21, 1867, for the delivery of Wood (about 500 cords) at such times and in such quantities as may be rerequired to supply the Q. M. Department from March 1:0 September 1, 1867.

The Wood to be of the best quality of merchantable hard wood, cut four (4) feet in length, and to measure one hundred and twenty-eight (123) cubic feet to the cord.

Proposals will be made in duplicate and accompanied by an approved guarantee that the party proposing will enter into bonds to perform the contract. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed "Byt. Col. R. N. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
fl6 dtFe21 Byt. Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

The Adams Express Company, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15, 1867 Line and the same of the same Daily Express to Harrodsburg, Ky.

ON and after Monday next we will

have a duly line between Louisville and Har-odsburg, connecting at Mitchelisburg with trains in Lebanon Branch Road-prepared to transport ill matter offered at reasonable rates. Re dig S. J. JONES, Gen'l Agent. TO GAS FITTERS. SEALED Proposals for the Gas Pipes necessary for St. John's German Evan-gelical Church will be received at the office of the undersigned until Tuesday, the 19th of Februar 1867. BRADSHAW & BRO., Architects, f16 dtd N. E. corner of Main and Bullitt sts.

Bookstaver, Thayer, & Slosson, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 71 Broadway, New York, Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express, and Mining Stock. Members of the Board of Brokers and

Mineral Boad. Will Sell Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows: \$ 8.00 per share paid in for \$5.00 11.00 " 800 14.400 " " 11.00 17.00 " " 11.00 17.00 " " 14.00 17 00 " 14 00 American, Adams, United States, and Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Stocks at LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities. N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed IN BLANK, except as to the number of shares. If dim AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

Us o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street
near Jeffreson, I will lied a gone on a High street
Household Furniture, Wardrobes, Bureau, Edwards
Street, Wardrobes, Bureau, Edwards
Street, Wardrobes, Bureau, Edwards
Street, Wardrobes, Bureau, Edwards
Street, Wardrobes, Bureau, Edwards
Household, Wardrobes, Bureau, Bu

THE Marine Hospital Building and Lot at Evansville, Ind., will be sold at public auction to a public and the sold of the sold at public auction to the sold at public auction of the sold at the sold

CINCINNATI.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

LESS THAN COST

DE LAND'S,

74 and 76 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

Merinoes at 75 and 87c, worth \$1 50. Valentias 371 and 50c, worth 62 and 75. Empress Cloth \$1 and \$1 95. Black and Colored Silks all mrices. Red and White Flannels 31, 37, and 50c. Gray Flannels 30 and 50c. Bed Blankets \$7, \$8, and \$9 and \$10.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR AT GREAT BARGAINS,

Ladies' White Ribbed Merino Hose 20, 25, and 30c. Ladies' Colored Ribbed Hose 25c. Ladies' AH-Wool Hose 371c. Ladies' Skating Hose. Misses' Hose 121, 15, 20, and 25c. Men's Merino Half Hose 15, 20, 25, 37 1c. Men's Cotton Hose 25 and 37 2c.

Children's Hose, all styles. C. W. De Land. CINCINNATI.

Southwestern Relief Commission for the Aid of the Destitute in the Southern States. NEWCOMB, President. ·Vice-Presidents.

forward to the destitute Seuth such articles of food and clothing as a generous and prosperous people are willing to give from their overflowing granics, meat-houses, wardrobes, and store-rooms. Indian corn and cured meats are the articles particularly needed, and likely to give most permanentellef. Persons living convenient to Louisville can believer corn in the ear at the mill of Guy. Dougiass, & Co., on the south side of Main street, between which they will forward to James Trabue, 30° West Main street, Louisville, where any other articles may be delivered until further notice.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to contribute corn for the Commission, will be furnished with sacks and directions for shipping on application. tion. Those contributing money should forward the same to L. L. Warren, Treasurer, Louisville, Kentucky, All packages should, in order to secure their free transportation, be marked "FOR THE DESTITUTE SOUTH."

By order of the "EVELUTIVE COMMITTEE

Agent's office at Board of Trade Rooms.

[Agent's office at Board of Trade Rooms.] LEA & PERRIN'S

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY Of a LETTER from CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce" AND APPLICABLE TO DISH. wholesome SAUCI

Gentleman At MADRAS, to his

The success of this most delicious and unrivaled andiment having caused many unprincipled as to apply the name to Spurious Compounds, UBLIC is respectfully and earnestly requested the total the name of In-WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER, and BOT LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

HUNTSVILLE HOTEL

NEW YORK.

VENABLES& WILLARD HAVE I leased the above-named Hotel, in the city of funtsville, Alabama, for a number of years, and ave opened it for the reception of Travelers and loanders. we opened it for the reception of Travelers and aarders.
The house is acknowledged to be one of the most imirably constructed houses of entertainment in e whole country in all of its appointments for ecomfort and convenience of guests, and is situed in a delightful locality, convenient to all business portions of the city. It has been theroughly caused and put in the term is the well-known lander of the "Venable House," and all the lesses use had considerable experience in hotel-keep, and flatter themselves that they have actived a favorable reputation as caterers for the bild taste and comfort. They are determined to are no reasonable expenses nor efforts to ministrot to the wants of their patrons. pare no reasonable expenses nor efforts to minis er to the wants of their patrons. The Table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, prepared in the most palatable

CARHART, WHITFORD, & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

tyle.

A Bar, furnished with good liquors, and a Billiard Room, with Phelan tables, are connected

with the Hotel.

Prices will be the same as those of other firs lass Hotels.

ja22 d3aw3m

FINE, MEDIUM, AND COARSE CLOTHING, AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, 55, 57, 59, and 61 Hudson st., near Du T. F. CARHART, W. H. WHITFORD, J. B. VAN WAGENER, A. T. HAMILTON. 7-30'S CONVERTED.
THE First National Bank of Lou-

isville will act as agent for the conversion of the first issue of 7-30 Notes (the only issue at pres-ent convertible) into U.S. 6 per cent Bonds. Our commission for effecting such conversion will be 4 per cent on the amount. 123 ds0 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier. REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Office to the Manufactory, where we will keep samples of our goods, and will be pleased to see our customers.

J. W. STINE & CO.,

Hope Woolen Mills, Hope Woolen Mills,
Corner Jefferson and Campbell sts.
Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the
city. j30 dim

FOWARD WILDER'S

Stomach Bitters.

Famous

READ THE FOLLOWING HOME EVIDENCE its medicinal virtue, and try it in your own

Dear Sir: I have examined your Sto arefully, and found it what you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substance make your Bitters far superior to any similar prearation in the country. The fact that you use only he purest Bourbon Whisky must necessarily re mmend your Bitters in another point, especiall; s far as wholesomess and palatability are taken nto consideration. I was well pleased to see in your Bitters carried on by way of displacement

> EMIL SCHEFFER, Apothecary and Chemist.

Mr. Edward Wilder, City: Dear Sir: My wife and child have been suffer or several months from indigestion. My wife seeng your advertisement, requested me to bring her bottle of your Stomach Bitters, which I did; and n her using one bettle, I am more than happy t state that my child, now four months old, who has ot had a voluntary action since its birth, is entire restored, and my wife is enjoying the best of ealth, and is now wholly unwilling to be withou bottle of your Bitters in the house, as she says i the most strengthening and appetizing tonic that can be used, and that no house ought to be without t; and I feel it due to the public to make known he wonderful good it has performed in my household, and most heartily recommend its use in eve

I remain yours, respectfully, Of Craig, Truman, & Co., 218 Main stree Louisville, Oct. 20, 1866.

y family.

ROCK HAVEN, MEADE COUNTY, KY., October 24, 1866. Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky .:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using vo bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imarts new vigor, but it is truly the best strengthen ing and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have ever known used or offered to the public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that, if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to

derful medicinal power and virtue. I remain yours, respectfully,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 12, 1866 To E. Wilder, Esq., City: I was a good deal afflicted with indigestion and casional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt relief, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, feel the same er THE Stockholders in the Louistwenty-five. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and ordial, and, as they are prepared with pure ingrendorse their use to all afflicted as I was. I would say to such persons, keep your mind easy, you powels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and J.O. CAMPBELL & CO., ise Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the doctor

"Old Reliable" Agent Erie R. R.

J. C. BUCKLES.

LAGRANGE, GA., January 17, 1867. dward Wilder, Esq.:

Respectfully,

H AVE on hand one Iron Planer, 20 feet long by 4 feet wide; two Engine Lathes, 26 inch swing, 8 and 14 feet length of beds; Screw Feed and Change Wheels for Screw Cutting. The above tools are of the best character for gen-Dear Sir: Having used your Bitters extensive with my patients for the last three months. I take reat pleasure in saying that the effect desired has en obtained in every case. I was first to intr duce them into this part of the country, and Woodworth Facing and Flooring Machines knowing their properties, recommended them sighly, feeling assured that neither I nor m From 9 inches to 26 inches wide; Sash and Molding Machines, Tenoning and Morticing Machines, and Saw Mandrills, all of superio friends would be disappointed in their effects. Hoping they may meet with that success they ichly merit, I am yours very truly,

D. H. MORRISON, M. D.

COTTON PLANT, ABK., December 4, 1867. Mr. Edward Wilder: Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I say !

elieve the bottle of your Bitters you gave me, i ll probability, saved my life. They certainly kep me up until I reached home, and from their use have been improving ever since. My wife has just resented me with a fine boy, and, to show our ar preciation of your Bitters, have named the little fellow Edward Wilder. Yours, very respectfully, E. G. BRADLEY.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, IT WILL CURE

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, And all species of M. VENABLE. H. E. WILLARD. J. J. VENABLE.

Fever and Ague.

ate relief in

Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and

COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild an

elightful invigorant for delicate Females. It is a afe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for family urposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the rame has been debilitated and reduced by sick ss. It is an excellent appetizer as well as engthener of the digestive forces. It is desire le alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is ing daily used and prescribed by all physicians s the formula will be handed to any regular grad-

EDWARD WILDER, Sole Proprieto EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 (Marble Front) Main st.,

fe8 dtf

LOUISVIALE, KY.

f3 dam

FOR SALE -- FOR RENT FOR SALE - On easy terms, leyd. Inquire of J. U. SHAFFER, 131 Third's

FOR RENT-HOUSE-A TWO-A story Brick House of 7 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh. Apply to J. U. SHAFFER, 131% Third FOR RENT - Two-story Brick I House of a rooms on Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and one of 9 rooms on Wal-nut, between Seventh and Elighth DUNGAN & SMITH. ft4 d2 No. 186 Jefferson st., near Fifth.

FOR SALE-CARRIAGE SHOP We offer an excellent bargain and a go de to any one desiring the above business tinence, Henry ce., Ky. The main building, 2 50 ft, two-story, would make an excellent wa We also offer our Dwelling for sale.

BAKER & BROTHER.

nekets \$1—to be had at Messrs. Tripp's and Me-rell's Music Stores. FOR SALE-An Engine and Sawand entirely complete without boiler. Cost \$2, Will be sold for \$1,700. Call on or address

JACOB FRICKLER.
fil ds* 106 East Pearl st., Cincinnati, Ohi FOR SALE .- A large lot of se

arrel Staves, and a quantity of second-hand Re
ANDREW MORRIS,
fill des Sup't Cloverport (Ky.) Oil Work Office Western Financial Corporation FOR SALE-Two blocks of Ground Nos. 128 and 134, in the city of Jeffersonville.

Ind., containing about six acres, situated north of
the R. R. Depot, and lately used as a brick-yard.

If not sold before the 15th day of March next at
private sale, this property will on that day, on the
premises, be sold at public anction.

For terms apply to T. J. Howard, Jeffersonville,
Jad., or to the undersigned, at this office.

John S. SMYTH, Cashier.

FOR SALE-5 Lots, 3 Business Houses, and 6 Dwellings and Lots. Apply on Third street, between Green and Walnut, at No. 183, that contains 10 Rooms FOR RENT. f7 dtf FOR RENT-3 Rooms, over Store Apply to [f2 dtf] F. H. HEGAN. FOR SALE AND LEASE-Frame HOUSE and GROCERY for sale, and 3 LOTS for lease, on corner of Twelfth and Magazine. Inquire on the premises. j29dlm

which not only gives you a better product but also FOR SALE .- 1 offer for sale the **Bryant Spring Property**

> springs, and comprise Chalybeate, Magnesia, phur, Epsom, and Freestone. An analysis ca seen in the Geological Survey of Kentucky, 2d pages 239 to 242. There are 100 acres of land, ble improvements in houses, lots, barns, dc, largain can be had by early application to tweer, on the premises.
>
> R. F. YANTI: Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., Ky. jai d. (Courier copy.) \$10 FROM \$1. AGENTS (male and fe-FOR RENT-Stable, Carriage and

I ICE HOUSE, convenient to the market, of Fourth street. Apply to DICK MOORE, d2i dtf 139 Fourth st. FOR RENT-Two Stores, four sto-NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., fil dl2&w4* 148 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. ries high, with fine cellars, on Fifth street between Main and Market streets. Possession given on 1st January, 1867. CHAS. B. COTTON. FOR RENT-Store-House-The Ransom, on Second street, between Main and Ransom, on Second street, between Main and Ransom, on Second given January 1.

V. P. ARMSTRONG, die dtf McFerran, Armstrong, & Co

J. HICKLING & CO.'S
GREAT SALE OF WATCHES 7. O. Box 299, BLISS & McEATHRON, 117 d&w3m* General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

J. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway, near P.O., City of New York

NOTICE.

MANUFACTURERS

Nos. 90 and 92 FIRST STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY..

ity of machinery can be had eisewhere. We make Power Hoisting Machines for Hotel Warehouses, Shafting, Pulleys, Hang Belting, and Machinists' Supplies.

Machinery Repairing

REMOVAL!

E. B. NUGENT,

(Opposite the Louisville Theater,)

WHERE he hopes to receive a

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

DRY GOODS

50 CASES new style Fancy Prints

50 cases Bleached Cottons, best brands;
15 "Tennessee Plaid Osnaburgs;
5 "Washington Plaids;
10 "Attakupas Cottonades;
20 bales Tacking, best brands;
25 "Sea Island Brown Cottons, best brands;
26 "Sea Island Brown Cottons, best brands;
27 "each 6-4, 8-1, 9-4, and 10-4 Bleache Sheeting;
2 "each 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Brown Sheeting;
10 "each 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Brown Sheeting;
2 "each 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Brown Sheeting;

For sale by fil ds JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., No. 70 and 72 Sixth street

SUCCESSORS TO

GOODS,

BOARDING. ROARDING .- A gentleman and I his wife and two or three single gentlement can be accommodated with good rooms and board upon moderate terms by application to Mrs. C. A TILLERY, Bank of Kentucky. BOARD in a private family.-

SUGAR, COFFEE, and MOLASSES 1,000 hhds fair to choice New Orlimate transport fastidious! even by the most fastidious! e Certificate will be sent by mail, post receipt of 25 cts., five for \$1, eleven for \$5, sixt 500 bbls New Orleans Molasses; 2,000 bags fair to choice Rio Coffee:

nd arriving for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO.,

MASONIC NOTICE -- LOUIS-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 81 Poydras st., NEW ORLEANS. Consignments solicited of Pork, Ba Con, Lard, Flour, Whisky, Grain, &c. Refer to Brannia, Summers, & Co., Louisville; Rinde & Porter, Cinclinati.

VIRGINIA, KENTKY & MISSOURI No. 14 Market St., Bet'n First and Brook, LOUISVILLE KY.

fes dtf TURPENTINE AND ROSIN-25 bbls Turpentine; 25 bbls Rosin; for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. 2,000 hs prime Madder; for sale by 5,800 hs prime Madder; for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. SPICES-

COAL OIL-85 bbls best quality Coal Oil for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CASTOR OIL-20 bbls Castor Oil

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO No. 33 WARREN and 29 MURRAY St., NEW YORK,

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT, & CO OF NEW YORK.

SPENCER SCOTT & CO. OF NEWARK, N. J. Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale

C. W. GARRETT, A. S. SHAFER, EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT, SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.

Men's & Boys' Clothing

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MER CHANTS AND DEALERS IN HIDES-I will pay the highest cash price for Green Salte Hides, Dry Salted Hides, and Dry Fint Hide also Green Salted Calf Skins. Will also purchase at highest cash prices, Tailow and Grease. JAMES A. HOLT. No. 15 Second street, f5 dtJul Between Main street and the River.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC TEMPLE Thursday Evening, Feb. 21, 1867.

GRAND OCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

MASTER MAX. BROWNOLD

youthful Solo Pianist and Violinist, assist by his little sister.

AMELIA BEOWNOLD MASTER HUGO WITTGENSTEIN. ofessors GEORGE and ANTON ZOELLER and Steinberg, Musical Conductors. Prof. GLA-V, Leader of Choruses.

lekets for Reserved Seats (without extra charge) be had only at Mr. D. P. Fanida's Music Store, oors open at o'clock: Concert commences at clock.

E. EROWNOLD, Manager. MasonicTemple

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MON-SIGNOR BLITZ.

Magician & Ventriloquist, 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS,

WANTED.

WANTED-Dwelling .- I wish to

ACENTS WANTED.

WANTED-Energetic Men to en

here. For full particulars please address G. W. ACKSON & CO., 11 South street, Baltimore Md fi dlm WANTED-Agents for "The His-

\$100 to \$250 per Month. WANTED — Agents everywhere male and female, one handred to two hundred and fifty dollars per month, to sell the genuin

Nicely furnished room suitable for a gentle man and lady. References required. Apply a No. 255 West Chestaut. CROCERIES, &C.

SOCIETIES.

I ville Bridge Company are requested to meet at the residence of the Hon. James Guthrie on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 c'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing live (5) Directors to serve the WILLE LODGE No. 460 F. A. M. will meet in called communication, at Masonic Temple, THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 75 o'clock. F. C. By order of WM. KENDRICK, Master. Tom. S. Bottomler, Seey. Radie SHIPP, BOURGES, & CO.,

Western Produce, Bagging, and Rope.

Manufactured Tobacco A. Browder

INDIGO AND MADDER-

500 lbs Cloves; for sale by f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. WINDOW-GLASS—2,500 boxes Window-Glass, a full assortment of sizes, best brands, for sae by fs d12&w4 lest Main as.

WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL. 1,000 kegs White Lead, various brands; 50 bbls Linseed Oil; for sale by f6 d12&w4 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. A LCOHOL-25 bbls Alcohol for fs dizawa R. A. ROBINSON & CO. RYE.

5 CARS No. 1 Rye for sale by . DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO. WHISKY. 500 BBLS new Copper; for sale by DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

OATS. 10 CARS prime Oats (in store and DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO. MALT. 10,000 BUSHELS Spring and fedim DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Hides, &c., Wanted.

Horace Greeley to be Postmasand the whole train of disorders brought on by ured by this noble remedy. Prompted by . Treaty Made With the Indians. Immense Damages by the Flood.

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible Ho New York City

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. but true to nature. Genuine signed Willing Batchelor. Sold by Druggists and Perfu Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

REUM, and all Diseases of to

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

appropriate the necessary funds to int a register of the Union troops fur-shed by Arkansas. He said it would at \$5,000. Passed. Mr. Chandler, from the Committe on ommerce, reported a bill to amend the act to prevent smuggling. Passed.

Mr. Davis asked leave to offer an

PHALON & SON, New York. term constitutional amendment for the BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ourpose of having it printed. It provides hat each State shall on the first Monday ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER of January preceding the expiration of the Presidential term nominate to Con-THE HEAD OF A COMET.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

RISLEY'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

iysician.

HARRAL, RISLEY, & TOMPKINS.

Wholesale Druggists. New York, Proprietors.

2 by WILSON, PETER, & CO.,

2 dicalem Druggists, Louisville, Ky. MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

re, as shown by the report of cases treated. A

CHANCES OF FIRMS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Feb. 12, 1867 THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the sayle and firm of J. S. HALL & CO., was dissolved on the 25th of January, 1807, by mutual consent.

W. L. HUGHES, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 22, 1867.

HARVEY COOPER is admitted WILSON, PETER, & CO. Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of D. B. LEIGHT & CO. is this day dissolved, under the terms of the copartnership, by the death of D. B. Leight. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviying partners.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1867.

L. B. PORCH.

Copartnership. F. COOKE and L. B. PORCH will continue the WHOLESALE DRY DDS business at the old stand of D. B. Leight & and have associated with them JAMES A. T. under the Brm name of PORCH, COOKE.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1867.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1867.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1867. PORCH, COOKE, & HOLT

After further debate Mr. Williams, at 30, moved a recess, giving notice that he would expect the Senate to sit until it (Successors to D. B. Leight & Cg.), IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods,

Northwest corner Seventh and Main sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. SNYDER & SANDERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. LOUISVILLE. KY. Agents for Franklin Cotton Factory,





Louisville CAST PLOWS, STEEL PLOWS,

AND Steel Cotton Scrapers

WITH HARDENED EDGES.

of the United States shall equally pos-sess the right to pursue all lawful avocations and business, to receive equal benefits in the public schools, and have equal protection of all citizens of the United States in said States as thus defined for ratification or rejection, and when the Constitution, if ratified by the people of said State, shall have been submitted to Congress for ex-amination and approval, said State shall, if its Constitution be approved by Con-gress, be declared entitled to representa-tion in Congress, and Senators and Rep-resentatives shall be admitted therefrom I AM prepared to execute all orders for my CAST PLOWS and STEEL SCRAPERS promptly and to furnish an article that will insure satisfaction. tion in Congress, and Senators resentatives shall be admitted

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to facilitate the accounts of the disbursing officers. Referred. The reconstruction bill upon Mr. Wil-OFFICE AND FACTORY on's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by inerting the word "impartial" before the CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTEENTH STS. fi dtf

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WE offer to the Southern Trade a large stock of the following SEEDS and IMPLEMENTS at the very lowest cash prices. Send for our Hustrated Almapac & Catalogue, it at some other time.

Mr. Howard opposed the amendment as a complete departure from the intentions of the Committee on Reconstruction so far as the right of suffrage was concerned, SEEDS. ted Clover, Timothy, Blue-Grass, Orchard, Red p, Hungarian, Millet, Spring Wheat, White and llow Seed Corn, &c. our stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds is largest in the South.

IMPLEMENTS. Avery's (genuine) Plow, Brinley's, Calhoon, Pea-ock, Rover, Müler, &c. Corn-Shellers, Cutting-Boxes, es, Churns, Brown's Corn Check-Stafford's Riding Cultivator, &c. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

TELECRAPHIC NEWS.

ter-General.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Messrs. Williams, Sherman and Bucka-ew were appointed a conference com-

of the French Canadians residing in the United States against the annexation of the Confederation of British Provinces.

Printing, reported a resolution to print 5,000 copies of Gen. Warren's report of

the survey of the upper Mississippi river.

mendment to Mr. Wade's proposed one-

ss one of its citizens for the office of sident. The two Houses shall meet in

November, and proceed to elect from those candidates, and the person elected shall not be eligible for re-election. Passed

ot be eligible for re-election, Passed. Mr. Poland offered a resolution, instruct-

ng the Sergeant-at-Arms to cause monuments to be erected in Congressional cem-etery to the memory of Senators who have died since July 4, 1861.

Mr. Grimes objected to the resolution,

on Judiciary, a bill relating to appeals, and writs of error in the Supreme Court, with an amendment in the form of a sub-

stitute; providing in cases of appeals or

District, in which subsequently to the rendition of such judgment the regular ses-

may have expired, and in cases where no

The Niagara ship canal bill was ordered

to be printed.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military
Committee, with amendments, the bill

roviding for the appointment of commis-ions of officers for the several States

named to decide upon the validity of the

claims for quartermaster stores, &c., furnished by loyal persons to the United States army during the rebellion.

The amendments include Ohio and

xtending to the Court of Claims juris-liction in cases of claims for quartermas-

ter stores furnished the forces of General

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the Blaine mendment so to add what the Southern

States must do before being entitled to the representation following, and have it provided by the Constitution and laws that all citizens of the United States shall

dment because it recognized the va-of the State governments of the

Mr. Williams expressed the hope that no amendments would be adopted. He

Mr. Blaine's amendment passed independ-

ernments at the South without such ar

Mr. Henderson advocated universal suf-

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Wilson intro-uced the following, which was ordered to

be printed:
A bill proposing conditions upon which
the States lately in rebellion may resume
their practical relations to the Govern-

impartial suffrage to all male citizens of the United States who have attained the

age of twenty-one years, and resided in

any State one year, and in any town, par-ish, city, district or county three months next preceding the day of election, with-

out regard to race, color, or previous con-dition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion, in election for presiden-

tial electors, representatives in Congress, and in any and all elections for Governot and for all State, county, district, parish, city, or town officers, and has provided by

s Constitution and laws that all citizens f the United States shall equally pos-

on taking the oath prescribed by law.

"suffrage" in the amendment of Mr.

After debate, Mr. Hendricks, by request,

withdrew his amendment to insert the word impartial, and said he would offer

the regulation of which was the sacred right of the State. He had no fear of mili-

Mr. Yates spoke in favor of the bill.

The Senate then took a recess.

uld prefer such a proposition as that of

n favor of the amendment.

na, with Virginia as districted by the

passage of this act.

ons of such court have been suspended

imited by law for bringing the same

has been brought, such appeal brought within one year from the

writs of error brought to the Sup Courts of the United, from any final

ment of an inferior court for any Judi

Harris reported from the Committee

Mr. Anthony also reported a resolu

erred to the Committee on Foreign

tee on the bill to regulate the tenure of

civil offices. Sumner presented the remonstrance

Washington, Feb. 15.

vote on Mr. Blaine's amendment without Mr. Henderson said he could not vote Rumored Changes in Cabinet. for the bill unless it contained some pro-vision for the establishment of civil gov-ernment in the Southern States.

Mr. Brown gave notice of an amendment the bill providing that military com-anders of districts shall require universal suffrage in all districts held under Mr. Hendricks spoke against the bill as

a military usurpation and an insiduous and cowardly attack upon liberty. At midnight Mr. Wilson suggested that an arrangement be made to take a vote to norrow night. A discussion occurred.

Mr. Hendricks disclaimed any intention
o make a factious opposition or delay the

vote on the bill. At 12:30 it was moved to adjourn. Neg-tived, 8 against 26.

Mr. Henderson moved an amendment

Mr. Blaine's amendment, which was lopted, as follows: To strike out the ords "all male citizens 21 years of age and upward, without regard to race, color. revious condition of servitude, except as may be disfranchised for partici-on in the late rebellion, felony, etc." insert in lieu thereof the following "All male citizens of the United States, of whatever color, race, or condition, 21 years dents of the State for twelve months pre-

at common law, idiocy, or insanity Mr. Frelinghuysen moved amend by in-serting a proviso that the Constitution of the States shall be framed by a convention of delegates elected by persons who may vote upon the abrogation or rejection Constitution hereafter provided;

Sumner moved to amend by pr viding that the pending Constitutional Amendment shall be valid when adopted by three-fourths of the Legislatures of At 1:30 the Senate again refused to ad-

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, the ecretary of State is directed to inform the House what States now represented in the House have ratified the Constitutional ndment in addition to those commu-ted in his report of February 5th.

Several private bills passed, including credits of \$2,990 to Almonson Easton, re-ceiver of public moneys at Steven's Point, Wis.; of \$10,856 to Thos. V. Fry, Captain and Assistant Quarterm of Volunteers, at Alton, Illinois, for mon-ytaken from his office; of \$1,900 bur-clariously entered; Jas. J. Hudnall, col-ector of the Sixth District of Kentucky, or public money lost by him in Petersablic money lost by him in Kentucky, August 16th, 1866.

burg, Kentucky, August 16th, 1800.
The House bill construing and giving effect to the resolution of July 1st, 1864, for the relief of the State was considered for the committee of the and referred to the Committee of the The House proceeded to the considera-

ion of the bounty bill.

Mr. Schenck explained its provisions.
t was the same, he said, as passed the
House at the last session, and was not acted on by the Senate, with two differ-ences—one providing for the cases of lost discharges, and one made necessary by alowances of additional bounty made der the act of of July, 28, 1866. This bill oposed, to a certain extent, to equalize unties, whereas the act of July 28. 866, only gave additional bounties to all oldiers. It was impracticable in the resent condition of the Treasury to bring e bounties of all soldiers up to the standard of the highest bounties paid, some of the soldiers having received as high as \$1,000 and \$1,500.

years \$200, and so on.
Several members desired to offer amendments, but Mr. Schenck declined to allow it.
In the course of debate, he stated that the estimate of money required under the bill was between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000, The war estimate, however, was

equally possess the right to pursue all lawful avocations and business, and have the equal benefits of public schools, and \$480,000,000.

The House seconded the previous question on the bill by a vote of 74 to 72, but rejected a call for the main question by a vote of 76 against 77; so the bill was have the equal rights of citizens of the United States in said States. He should vote for this bill with or without amend-Mr. Howard objected to the Blaine

land volunteers who were slaves.

Mr. Rollins moved to amend by striking out of the second section the clar

Mr. Stewart deprecated military govar who enlisted in service."

Mr. Rollins then moved the previous ore the Senate.

Mr. Morrill advocated the bill with or

question, which the second and main ques-tion ordered. Mr. Schenck yielded the floor to Mr. Kasson, who opposed Mr. Rollins' amend-ment, contending that the effect would be ment, contending that the effect would be to tax the Western States for additional bounties for soldiers of Eastern States who had already received large bounties. The amendment was destructive of the

the effect of the amendment would be to pay the soldiers who had received high bounty as much as those who had received

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Kasson whether t would deprive Western States of the ight to pay soldiers as much bounty as he Eastern States paid theirs.

their practical relations to the Government of the United States:

Be it enacted, &c., That the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of the requisites number of States, the same is hereby declared duly ratified and a part of the Constitution of the United States, and valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States; and when any of the States lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified their Constitutions and laws in conformity therewith, and which shall secure equal and impartial suffrage to all male citizens of Mr. Kasson thought the question wa like a rich man asking a poor man wheth er the poor man had the same right to build a palace as the rich man had. Th soldiers from the Western States had gon

the Western members voting solidly against, and the Eastern members gener-

Mr. Stevens withdrew his amendment. Mr. Shellabarger moved the amendment adding a clause to the last section, rela tive to applications for bounty be adopted.
The bill passed—95 against 68.
Mr. Eldridge presented memorials from the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to the Paris Exposition, and in reference to a grant of land for the construction of

Green Bay and Lampin Railroad The Senate amendments to the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,

silver mines and mining east of the Rocky Mountains. Referred, and ordered to be Mr. Whalley presented a joint resolu-tion from the Legislature of West Vir-ginia asking for additional pensions for the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812

Mr. McRuer reported a House bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean tary despotism.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved an amendment to Mr. Blaine's amendment by providing that voters shall have resided in the State one year.

authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamer service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

The Senate amendments to the bank-

Mr. Johnson accepted the amendment.
Mr. Williams appealed to the Senate to the bankrupt bill were concurred in.
The Senate amendments to the bankrupt bill were concurred in.

important House bills were concurred in. ion for the collection of a direct

West Virginia. The House went into Committee of the Thole on the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. Myer's amendment proposing make ing a tax on cigarettes, cigars, and , but on coming to a vote no quorum was found. The committee rose, and the

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washingon, Feb. 15. Commissioner Bogy has just concluded a treaty with the Stockbridge Indians, by which they relinquish the lands now occupied in Wisconsin. A portion of the tribe will become citizens and the remainder continue their organization.

A treaty will be completed with the A treaty will be completed with the Sacs and Foxes to-day.

The first registry of voters in Georgetown foots up 1,113 whites and 880 col-

Thomas F. Bowie, ex-Congressman from Maryland, has pleaded in court that three notes of \$1,000 each, on which he was sued, were for gambling debts, and is gained his case.

John C. Calhoun's old homestead, in

South Carolina, is to be sold at auction on the 4th of March returns from the recently established lo-cal office at Jackson, Miss., which show that 96 farms, comprising an aggregate of ,845 acres, have been added to the productive force of that State, under the homestead act of July 21, 1866, which limit entries to 80 acres each.

An appendix to the diplomatic correspondence has been printed containing 700 octavo pages of matter in reference to the assassination of Lincoln and the injuries of Seward. There is a report that Mr. Stevens has een too sick to resume his seat for sev-

A detachment of 110 men has been or-

dered from the general recruiting office to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to the 17th infantry. Another, of 118 men, has been ordered to Fort Snelling for assign-

ment to the 22d infantry.

Mr. Chilcott, member of Congress elect

rom Colorado, arrived direct from Den-ver; he says the feeling there is in favor of he passage of the bill for the admission

of the State over the veto is strong, and that there is no doubt of the ratification of the fundamental condition of the admis-

ion by the legislature, and there will b

the people, and that immigration to e Territory is very large, and that before

the end of the year the population of Colorado will be over 100,000. He further says, the rapid approach of the branches of the Pacific Railroad has infused new

FROM CHICAGO.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis rail-oad bridge over the Kankakee river at

wellings.
At Galena, Illinois, the Illinois Railroad

oridge has been destroyed, and several teamers and barges were swept from

their moorings.

their moorings.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the cellars are filled.

At Cedarville, Iowa, the long bridge and mill dam are swept away, and the loss is heavy. At Warterloo, Cedar Falls and Iowa Falls, Iowa, the rivers are all on the rampage and much destruction is "feared. The case of D. L. Sills against the Cross Orders house, Association was tried by

re Judge DeWolf, and dismissed at the

on the merits of the case.
The complainant failed to show that he

The Chicago and St. Louis bridge over the Kankakee river at Wilmington,

which was washed away yesterday morning, was a thousand feet long, and the

ng, was a thousand feet long, and the urgest between here and St. Louis. Three undred laborers are at work, and it is ex-

pected the damage will soon be repaired. The rain continues, but up to this even-ing we hear of no damage to the roads

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ies of years: and whereas, it is currently stated on the streets that those corpo-rators, who are now earnestly working to

btain said exclusive charter, intend not

o build a bridge, but to sell out their charter to the highest bidder, therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully protest against the giving of a

ng a bridge from East St. Louis to St. Louis to any man or set of men, as we be-

eve it will be injurious to the interests of

Resolved further, That we think it ight and proper that your honorable body

lesired by respectable citizens for bridge-ouilding from East St. Louis to St. Louis,

putting in all such charters that the bridges thereby chartered shall be actually

mmenced in good faith within one year

from the passage of such act, and shall be completed within five years thereafter.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Hanson Bumgardner was hung at Mari-

urned to death. Loss not ascertained.

FROM KANSAS.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

FROM CANADA.

FROM PORTLAND, MAINE.

Alfred Fois, of Limerick, was waylaid in his return from Portland last night,

by a robber who fired at and knocked him

FROM THE SOUTH.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 15.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.

for service on the Lakes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.

Торека, Feb. 15.

HARTFORD, Feb. 15.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.

uld give as many charters as may be

harter for an exclusive privilege of l

ur own city and of East St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.

beyond that reported last night.

ost of the plaintiff. The decision turned

upon the insufficiency of proof, and not

ad ever bought a ticket in the scheme.

Chicago, Feb. 15.

life into almost every branch of trade.

eral days.

The standard adopted by the committee nd which met the approval of the House ast session was to secure each soldier as much as \$100 a year bounty. The bill was not to give bounty to those who had re-ceived such, but to those who had received little or nothing. The committee had adopted the simple principle that to every man who had served the government faith-fully, and had been honorably dis-charged, no matter how he entered the ew Wallace during Morgan's raid arough Indiana and Ohio. The reconstruction bill was taken up service, shall be given a bounty propor-tionate to the length of time of service; and read. Mr. Johnson submitted as an amendment the Blaine amendment defeated in the House. Mr. Stewart argued f one month he will receive \$8 331, if onths \$25, one year \$100, two

Mr. Benjamin moved an amendment to include some of the Missouri and Mary-

affecting directly the interests of this city and State:
Whereas, The Union National Exchange has learned that a charter, author-izing the building of a bridge from East St. Louis to St. Louis, is now pending be-fore the Legislature of the State of Illiing deductions for local bounties.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend by striking out the section repealing the additional bounty act of July 28, 1866.

Taylor, of Tenn., moved to strike with the exception of prisoners of

principles of the bill, and would eventually

Mr. Rousseau asked Mr. Kasson whether

Mr. Kasson replied that that was the

which knew no money, and had wanted no bounty. It was of that class of men that the bill proposed to take care. Mr. Schenck repeated his argument in support of the bill as reported and against

Messrs. LeBlonde, Grinnell and Bromall spoke in favor of the bill unamended. The debate closed, and the House pro eeded to vote on the amendments.
Mr. Benjamin's was adopted without a

Mr. Rollin's was rejected-74 against 85;

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Major H. Cronsom, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, threw himself from a window of his residence and fell or twenty feet, crushing his skull and causing death. FROM PORTLAND, ME.

The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool n the 24th ult., via St. Johns, arrived this came up.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the amendments on the table; rejected, 62 to 55.

EVENING SESSION.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with a preliminary report of J. W. Taylor, special commissioner for the collection of statistics on gold and norning. The present strength of the volunteer orces in Canada is 63,500 men, including twenty-two troops cavalry and eight bat-teries of artillery. The provincial gun-boats, now in winter quarters, are to placed in an immediate state of efficiency

asking for an additional appropriation of land to aid in establishing an Agricul-tural College, and asking an appropriadown and robbed him of \$280. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. ion to aid in rebuilding certain roads and bridges destroyed during the war.

Mr. Payne presented a memorial from
the Legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a mail route.

Mexican news received via Sisil says Gen. Espezy, with 600 Imperialists, held Campechy and the country between. There was considerable skirmishing be-tween the Imperialists and Liberals: The people are tired of Maximilian, and are banding together to strike the final blow. Several leaders are organizing troops.

· FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15. The Fenian General Gleeson says, the vessels reported arrived at Ireland were dispatched from New York.

at the head of three hundred officers, all known to have left here. aving been delayed by the freshet in The walls of the new buildings in Sixty-

second street, fell to-day, and several workmen were badly injured. A boy in the employ of Sloman & Edge as robbed in the Custom-house to-day of

A letter which came through the mail rom Europe to an Isrealite of this city has been seized by the Surveyor of the port, and found to contain a package from Cork. \$3,000 worth of diamonds. Reports to the Southern relief commit-tee report the destitution in South Caroli-

na appalling; 2,000 bushels corn has been sent to the Sumter District. The Post's Washington special says it reported that the President has promised to accept the military bill with Mr. Blaine's amendment. It is reported that Horace Greeley will e offered the Postmaster-Generalship.

The demand loan bill, which passed the enate, will speedily be reported to the The committee will also be compelled by instructions of the House to report an will probably recommend its rejection. BY THE CABLE. VALENTIA, IRELAND, Feb. 15, 8:45 P. M.

The telegraph wires ceased working be-ween Valentia and Killarney at half-past even last night, and ace still down. Two dispatches, which were sent the to-day, were received by mail from Killarney. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,) HEARTS CONTENT, Feb. 15, 9 P. M.

No further particulars of the trouble in Ireland has been received from Valentis HALIFAX, Feb. 15. steamer Nestorian, from Liverpool for Portland, put in here to-day to coal.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA. AMESDALE, PA., Feb. 15.

At the funeral of Capt. Jas. Scaven, of he Twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania artillery, this afternoon, a salute was beng fired, when a cannon was discharged

GONE TO EUROPE. - We learn by private letter that Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hamilton, so well and favorably remembered as the leaders of the Louisville Theater stock luring the season of 1865-66, and more recently of the New Amer-Theater in Philadelphia, will sail for Europe to-day (the 16th), from New York, on the good ship Wilmington, has been swept away by the flood at Aurora, Illinois. The island, or the lower part of the city, has been overflowed by the Fox river, covering the first floor of the shops and business houses, and compelling families to leave their dwellings. "Virginia." They go on a trip of pleasure, and will spend the time in London and Paris, returning to America in August next. To Mrs. Hamilton, the excursion will be especially gratifying, as she will have visited her native Albion for the first time since, as the youthful, charming and gifted Mrs. Hattie Bernard, she left shores to cast her lot in the New World. We hope old Neptune will favor our friends with a safe and delightful voyage and that they may return to the "land of

> for their tour abroad. IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,-The only vholesale tobacco house in the city, we believe, that confines itself exclusively to the importation of genuine Havana cigars is that of our clever and agreeable friend E. Peynado. He has been long and intimataly known in the city, and has become thoroughly identified with the importation of these cigars.

the free" all the better, in mind and body,

To provide for his increased business he has lately fitted up a new store, the second door from the entrance to the Louisville Hotel, which he claims to have filled with the finest stock of genuine imported Havanas in the country. He has also ar-The following rosolutions were offered ranged a sweat-house in the cellar under on Change to-day, which were referred to a meeting to be held to-morrow, before which important matters will be brought perature for preserving the flavor of his cigars—an arrangement very necessary for Havana cigars, as all connoisseurs know. Mr. Peynado was, for a number of years, connected with a large wholesale lar cigars-an arrangement very necessary

house in New Orleans, and fully understands the business.

As he always visits Havana to select his stock, and is well acquainted and connected there, those who favor him with their orders can have the assurance that the properties of the selection of the selectio nois, which charter proposes to grant an exclusive privilege or monopoly to the corporators named therein for a long sethey are getting a genuine article at the lowest price. And his present customers and friends will testify that there is not a pleasanter nor more accommodating gentleman to deal with in the city.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS .- The mission society of St. Paul's Church is in a flourishing state of usefulness, and its good influence is to be widely extended the present year. In addition to the plan of erecting a house of worship on the corner of Second and Kentucky streets, the society has perfected arrangements to trade is progressing in all departments. and Nineteenth and Duncan streets. Work upon the chapels will be commenced forthwith. The enterprise of the society cannot be too highly praised. We hope there may be no limit to its progress.

etta, Ohio, to-day for the murder of John L. Eubank in September last. A tenement house on the corner of Cen-ral avenue and Melancthon street, con-MASONIC TEMPLE. - Signor Blitz had this aining a dozen families, was destroyed by fire this morning. One woman was hall well filled last night to see his learned canary birds, his magic feats, and slightof-hand performances. His experiments in animal magnetism seemed quite wonderful. The gift-scheme arrangement ap-Resolutions expressing surprise at the eto of the Colorado bill, and calling upon enators and Representatives to pass the peared to be the main attraction, and alnost every person present expected to draw one of the chief prizes. To-night ill over the President's veto, passed both oranches of the Legislature, under a suspension of the rules, to-day. Signor Blitz displays his powers as a ventriloquist, exhibits the learned canaries, and distributes more prizes.

> J. N. Ingersoll, Esq., of Corunna, lichigan, is one of eighteen heirs to an state in Holland valued at \$16,000,000. Mr. Ingersoll's share is \$880,000. The property was left to Mrs. I.'s grandmothr, and has been accumulating and comounding for a number of years. The claim has been fairly made out, and the heirs will get their money by September next.

> An outbreak has occurred between in some of the largest establishments in New York, in consequence of the general reduction in prices which the employers were compelled to make on the goods and onsequent reduction in the price paid for making up.

Our community was tranquil nough yesterday. There were no mur- 4 at 28@26\4c, 28 at 27@27\4c, 4 at 28@28\4c; also sales ders, suicides, or fatal accidents, as on the previous two or three days; and indeed the serenity of the town was disturbed by very few of the every-day petty crimes. Pleasing to contemplate. The Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Cummins,

preach in St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church | S at Paris next Sunday, 17th inst., morning and evening. A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Covington. Weekly meetings are held.

Important to Railroad and Express Companies.

The Sapreme Court in New York city ecently rendered a decision which is of much importance to railroad and express companies. The important point is that these companies are under certain legal fair 14@14/4e, prime 14/4c, choice 15c, island 120 liabilities which they cannot limit except by express agreement with parties. It is not enough that notice is placed on a ticket or piece of paper that the company will not be liable under certain circumstances. The attention of the party must be specially called to the notice, and not only that, but he mast voluntarily waive sales of small lots mess at \$21 25; round lots are of-fered at \$21. Bulk meats are quiet at \$25 c for his rights by express contract before the company can be held to be exempt from and 20,000 lbs. Bacon firm; she liability. The decision arose in a railroad case. But the principle laid down as to notices limiting liability applies to every limiting liability applies to every limiting liability. notices limiting liability, applies to ex- of clear sides at 13@13'4c, packed. Lard is unpress companies, telegraph companies, changed; tierces 12@12½c, kegs 134@134c; and all common carriers. We give the HIDES—We quote green hides at 7½c, with sales at 8c; green safted 950c buying, and 10612c selling; dry salted 14615c; flint 16617c. HOMINY—Sale of prime at 2½63c, and sales in lots of 25 barrels at 2½c. sales kegs at 14c.

following outline of the case: Dorothea Rawson vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiff brought an action to recover the value of trunks containing clothing and jewelry, lost on the railroad of defendants, through their alleged carelessness. The plaintiff, at Masillon, Ohio, paid her fare from there to New York, and received several tickets over different lines of railway (including the defendants') as evidence that she had paid her fare. Upon one of the tickets was the following notice:
"This ticket entitles the holder to not

ping order.

seed at \$1 45.

bbl is asked.

choice is held at \$1 20@1 25, coal oil at 53@

shipping order are held higher.

at 75c for new copper, new raw \$2 25 free

ogsheads at \$2@2 90, 26 at \$3@3 95, 16 at \$4@4 80, 1

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.

very firm and more active; sales of 26,00

a sec for upland.

T-receipts 2,300 bbls; market dull and 10@
ee; sales of 6,100 barrels at \$9@10 for supertate and Western, \$10011 for extra Western,
11 20 for choice do, \$10 55@11 75 for shipping
of round-hoop Ohlo, and \$13 80 for trade
of round-hoop Ohlo, and \$13 80 for trade

y rather more active, at 5@6 per cent. ng exchange at 82@8%.

Cincinnati Market.

2.16c. Linseed oil \$1.40 and firm, with but light stock.

136¼ buying and 136¼@137 selling.

St. Louis Market.

ugar-cu: ed hams. Whisky heavy and dull at \$2 24@2 25.

Chicago Market.

Memphis Market.

New Orleans Market.

Philadelphia Market.

Milwaukee Market.

Baltimore Market.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15. firm; Rio 13%@13%c for cargoes. dull and easier.

ts unchanged.

on market continues dull and al

r firm at 27@30c. Cheese 16% and lan Clover seed firm at \$8 25@8 50. Egg

opening at 36%, declin

ig dull, teady, with no receipts.

NEW YORK, Feb.

at \$5@5 85, 11 at \$6@6 65, 10 at \$7@7 75, 14 at \$8@

over eighty pounds of baggage free, and not at a rate exceeding in value \$100, uness notice is given, and an extra amount paid at double first-clafs freight rates. No road represented by either of these tickets is responsible for the passenger or baggage while upon any other road.' The trunks were burnt in consequence f an accident near Thomaston. The de-

ndants set up that the property lost have ing in good part been received from her husband, it remained his under the com-mon law, and he should have been plainiff, and the wife could not recover on her own suit. They also claim that the amount and character of the baggage was such as to render the imposition of its safe carriage upon the company as common carriers unreasonable. And, finally, they claim that the company could restrict its liability by agreement in the above of its liability by agreement, in the shape of regulations printed on tickets and specialaccepted.
The court decided that the plaintiff

ould maintain her action even though the property in question was the gift of her nusband; and, secondly, that a railroad company may limits its liability as a common carrier "by positive contract, the owner of the goods or the passenger volintarily, for a valuable consideration waiving his right to indemnity; but they cannot do so by any notice placed on a ticket, or elsewhere, even where such notice is brought to knowledge of those ertake to carry; und, finally, that "the kind and quantity of the materials con-stituting the baggage of the traveler must lepend upon his tastes and habits and his ecuniary circumstances, his position in ociety, and, it might be added, the coniences and necessities of the particular ourney," and is a proper question for a

The result of the decision was the confirmation of the verdict of the court be-low, giving Mrs. Rawson \$3,995 10 as damages for the loss of her trunks. IMPORTANT DECISION.—The decision of

the Court of Claims in the case of an allowance for servants to officers of the army from the first of May, 1864, to the third of March, 186s, entitles each officer who served during that period to forty dollars extra for each servant employed, being the difference per month between eleven ollars and sixteen dollars, the amount which should have been paid.

During the month of January the city marshal of Newport, Ky., made but one and that at the present time the city jail is without an occupant.

COMMERCIAL. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

terial change to notice in the demand or rates. Gold was stendier to-day, though weak.

Cincinnati reported flour at \$9@10 25. Wheat-spring, \$2 43@2 45 for No. 1, No. 2 \$2 23@2 25; winter

New York dispatches at 4 P. M. quoted gold at 136%. Cotton advanced to 33@33½c for Sales of 4,000 bales; receipts 22,414 bales, The meeting on 'Change was only tolerably we attended, and business has been mostly checked by the continued rains, which interfered with out-door business. The river is fast swelling, and a flood is confidently anticipated. Considerable quantities of goods and produce on the wharf have been overflowed and damaged in consequence. The apprehensions of the flood have caused all parties located near and on the river front to prepare for the impending crisis by moving their goods, &c., to

are not so large as formerly, yet a fair degree of build two mission chapels in the lower section of the city. The respective locations chosen are Eighteenth and Chestnut and Nineteenth and Duncan streets. and measures, as well as some action taken on the memorial of the State of Louisiana, asking for as

prove the lower Mississippi river by rebuilding evees, &c. BATTING, &c-No. 1 in lots 35c. Small sales at twine 60@65c. Carpet chain 65c. Bags—Sales two-bushel seamless bags at 50@57c, as to quality. Two-bushel gunnies at 28% s of Pittsburg afloat at 13@15c. Retail, 2c, delivered.

CORN-MEAL-Unbolted 70@75c. Bolted 80@85c

Feed meal \$50. Meal bran \$25 per ton. Sales bolted meal at \$3 8564 per barrel. Cotron Yarns—Sales in lots of No. 550 yarns at 27@28c, No. 600 at 24@25c, No. 700 at 21@22c per dozen, by the package. Cooperage-Flour barrels, in lots, 50c; pork do \$2; lard tierces \$2 20; ham do \$1; oil bbls \$2 85.

ENT—Sales of hydraulic per bbl at \$2@2 25. CAN DLES AND SOAP—The following are the man-facturers' rates: Star candles, full weight, 21½; Co at 16c; 130 at 17½; for full boxes and her oxes ½c advance and quarters 1c advance, with and hotel candles, 221/c; tallow, 131/c, in lots. Soap om groceries, in one-pound and three-quarter osin, 7c; substitute for toilet soap, 15c; soda-asi COUNTRY PRODUCE-Apples, green \$4 50@6 50 B

bbl, in lots. Apples, dried, at 6@7c, in lots. Brooms Shaker \$4 \$ dozen; Louisville make, No. 1, \$4 common, \$2 50@3, Broom-corn at \$85@125 \$ ton. Beeswax, yellow 33@356 \$ \$ \$, Benns \$2 25@ \$ bushel, new; old do \$1 55@1 75 per bushel. Eggs, limed, 25c \$ dozen, fresh packed. Feathers active at 68@70c \$ \$ \$ for shipping lots. the employers and the journeymen tailors | Flaxseed \$2 25@2 35 % bushel. Ginseng, buying at 87 @90c % lb for new and old. Onions, in lots to dea @MC # 1b for new and old. Onlons, in lots to deal-ers, \$4@3.50. Potatoes, in lots, range at \$2.50@3 for new. Peaches, dried, at 11@16c for unpeeled, and 26@25c for peeled. Butter—fair 23@25c, choice 26@30c, New York 25@30c. CHERSE—Stocks are light and prices have been advanced for Western Reserve in lots 16@16½c. Hamburg 16½@17c, factory 18½@19c, English dairy 16@19½c, pineapple 30@32c.

COTTON-At the auction sale to-day there were of 120 bales at 29½c.

DOMESTICS—Firm and steady, with sales of stand

Laurel Hill, and Penn Mills at 21c, Macon (Geo gia) at 201/2@21c; other Southern brands at 18@19c FLOUR-More demand and prices firm, with sa FLOUR-More demand and prices firm, with sales of 200 bbls assorted brands at \$10@14.50, 175 do A No. 1 at \$14@14.25, 50 do extra family at \$12. We quote superfine flour in lots at \$9.75@16.23; plain extra at \$10.75@\$11.25; extra family, \$12.25 @13.50; A No. 1 at \$10@\$14.50; fancy, \$14.75@15. Sales of rye flour at \$70.750. D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will GRAIN-Prices are firm and steady. Wheat i scarce and wanted; spring \$250@270, winter \$275@

5806 790, and 65@65c for ear; sales 800 bushels mixed at 88c, sacks and delivery included, 1,300 sacks prime white on the wharf at 90c, 1,500 bushels at at 88c, sacks and delivery included, 1,300 sacks prime white on the wharf at 90c, 1,800 bushels at 836,90c, and 300 sacks at 85c, on the river below, Oats are quiet at 63c in bulk, with sales of 500

RIVER NEWS. GROCERIES—Marke quiet and unchanged. Sales of 800 bags Rio coffee at 24%@25½c, and sales of felly fair New Orleans sugar at 14c. We quote Rio coffee, common, at 24c; fair 24%@25c, prime 26@26½c, choice 27c, Laguayra 28c, Java 37@39c, Raw sugars—New Orleans in lotts in bolds fair 24%@26c.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

HIR ICHREAT OUR PRANKFORT TELLER PERTURA PROPERTURE

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY. DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

en, Lytle, Cin.

BOATS IN PORT.

At City Wharf-Maggie Hays and H. M. Shrev
At Portland-A. J. Baker and J. T. McCombs. At Shippingsport-Wild Cat, Argonaut No. 2, and

columbia, from Pittsburg to Nashville. da Rees, from Pittsburg to Louisville. Hessenger, from Cincinnati to New Orleans an, from Memphis to Louisville nna, from Memphis to Cincinnati Importer, from Cincinnati to Vicks Hugtsville, from Cincinnati to Vicks Indiana, from New Orleans to Louisy

Indiana, from New Orleans to Louisville. Kligour, from Memphis to Cluckville. Clifton, from Memphis to Cincinnati. Petrolia, from Cincinnati to Wabash River. Havana, from Cincinnati to Nashville. Golden Eagle, from Cincinnati to Vicksburg. Minneola, from Memphis to Cincinnati. Bertha, from Memphis to Cincinnati. Robert Burns, from Memphis to Cincinnati. POTATOES-Steady; for round lots from store tobert Burns, from Memphis to Cauc. SEED-Sales of cloverseed in small lots at \$9 23@ 9 50 per bushel. Timothy held at \$3 73@3 90, blue-grass \$96\\$2 55, orchard \$2 23@2 50, red-top \$1 60@1 75, Hungarian \$1 50, millett \$2 25@2 50. Hemp—new Empire, from Memphis to Louisville Juliana, from Pittsburg to Louisville Silver Cloud, from Pittsb SALT-We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at 520 in lots of 50 and 100 bbls; Mason City salt 50c. Short-Prices are steady; patent \$3 05@3 25 per bag; buck-shot \$3 35@3 55.

silver Lake No. 6, from Pittsburg to St. Louis 30c, and for tub-washed 40@45c is asked. Lots in WHISKY-Unchanged. Sales of 94 bbls in bonrs, and was, last night, rising at the rate of 31

ared up, with signs of fair weather. At 7 o'clock

er stood at 68°. ter stood ates.

Businses in the afternoon, as soon as the rain
ceased, was quite lively, though the mud was deep
making it hard for laborers and teams, and bad for

Weather cloudy. It has been raining for two ys. River rose two feet during the past to pur hours. Departed-Rob Roy, Leonid ppi, and Henry Ames for New Orle y Ames had 3,700 bales of c as and Mississippi had big trips; Virguia for ouisville, and Columbia and Deer Lodge for St. ouis. In Port-Belle Memphis, Auna, Wasinta, ary Irwin, Rose Hambleton, Norman, and San

The river is rising, with twelve feet on the shoals. Teather warm. Arrivals—Palestine from Louis-lile, and Alert from Burksville. Departed—Anna White for St. Louis. Boats leaving to-m Abeona for Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.

Applyals—Lo Abeona for Cincinnati, Palestine for Louisville minary, Atlantic and Ned Tracy from St. Louis, Westmoreland from Cincinnati, and Marenta from Vicksburg. Departures—Ned Tracy for St. Louis,

ficksburg. Department.
and Emma No. 3 for Cincinnati.
CAIRO, Feb. 15. long the streets leading thereto. Arrivals—Pan-ne Carroll from St. Louis, Westmoreland from nati, Gen. Quitman from Vicksbu tures-Molile Able for St. Louis, David Whit nd Norman for Louisv

River still rising, with 22 feet of water by the pic

on, Centralia, and Zephyr, for Little Rock burg. In port-Sam J. Hale, Guidon, Desarc

THE CORA S., Capt. Sol Malbon in charge, is efficient clerks of the renowned Cora S. She will THE MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. Hendrickson, in

arge, will leave this day for Pittsburg dire This neat and strong light draft boat is one of a reg far line between that port and this city. It is nd only looks to our city to do her part of extend my freight for the Maggie Hays will find her at the ves at 5 P. M. St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.
quiet and unchanged.
duoble extra şii 75912 25.
frm with light transactions in spring at
fall şt.7692 se. Corn extremely dull and
to lower; good mixed 70c, mixed and yelnoice yellow 70c, prime and choice white
attal and lower; prime to choice 95c
ey, choice scarce and in demand, good

THE TARASON, Captain A. T. Gilmore, is the regular coast packet this day for Henderson and all intermediate points. She is a splendid boat, and, in the hands of her present efficient officers, is and to prove and continue to be a success. That ince of good fellows, Mr. M. D. Warren, will be

fine and swift evening boat this day for Cincinnati. Unexcelled in appointments, comfort and good living, the States is a fustly popular boat. This elecinnati, and that is at Madison. To travellers stward this proves a most conven le arrangement, as they have a good night's

able arrangement, as they have a good night's rest, and awake in Cincinnati next morning in time for any of the express trains.

THE GEN. BULLL, Capt. E. P. Crider, is the regular II o'clock boat of the Old Mail Line for Cincinnati. The Buell will stop at all way landings, and will record the contract of the Cincinnati. sengers can purchase through tickets to any point
East on board insuring quick time, close connections, and a delightful trip. She leaves the com-pany's wharf-boat, at the foot of Third street

n easier, with sales of 5,000 bales of low midrts 1,909 do. Molasses stiffer, fair 74c, to choice 78/679c, strager, fair 74c, rdull; superfine \$11 62\foralle, extra \$11 75/615. firm at \$50. Hay \$33/60.4, dull at \$21.75. Bacon shoulders 13c, sides Lard quiet at 12\foralle, 620. ky and tobacco quiet. * MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.
Cotton dull and quiet; middling 20,330c. Resipts 480 bales; exports 3,350 bales.
Corn firm at 19,692c. Oats 85,390c. Hay \$33,35c. MEMPHIS, Feb. 15. at that ever had an upper cabin upon this river. He was also the first man that ever took a steamthe was also the first man that ever took a steam-boat to Council Bluffs. The hull of Captain shreve's first boat was built at Wheeling, Va., about the spring of 1816. That same all she descended the Falls here on her first trip o New Orleans, and in the following spring she made her second trip, her time out from New Or-cans being only twenty-five days. This achieve-6057. pork \$21 50@22 per bbl. Sugar-cured hams c.clear sides 14@15c. Lard 14@14\2c. Bulk aboulders 9@9\3c, ribbed sides 10@10\2c. ans being only twenty-five days. This achieve ent established the practicability of steam navi NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 15, action easier; sales of 2,505 bales low middling at c. Receipts for the week 19,433 bales against be the same time last week. Exports 25,543 olasses stiff; fair 74c, prime to choice 79,350c, ther markets unchanged. ion, and though scarce fifty years have ela gation, and though scarce nity years have elapsed, the marine of the Western waters has increased from one boat to upward of one thousand, including the new steamer Henry M. Shreve, built for the mountain trade, far up the wild and turbid waters of the Missouri, a stream that was only traditionally known in the time of the first navigator, Capt. Figuresphia Market.
Figuredul; \$12.50 for Western brands.
Wheat-winter red \$5, red Southern \$215. Rye
30. Corn active; sales of \$,000 bushels yellow at
Oats dull; sales of \$,000 bushels State at 57c,
Whisky \$1.50 for contraband. Shreve. Though the longest, most turbid, to ous and tumultuous river of the Western on nent, in the days of Shreve it had never been

ored, barely discovered, and nothing larger than he Indian's birchen canoe had ever floated its raters. The Henry M. Shreve is elegantly-fitted p, and passengers will have a luxurious trip on his elegantly-fitted up new boat. She will leave MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15. beat firmer at \$2 08 for No. 1, and \$1 94 for No. ats quiet at 44% of or No. 2. Corn steady at 70c. he city wharf at 5 o'clock. THE NEW YORK, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, ar--1,400 bbls flour; 2,000 bushels wheat.

THE NEW YORK, From Pittsourg to St. Louis, arrived yesterday morning and put off the following freight for this port: Geo. C. Hunter 59 bags cotton yarn, Geo. Brobston 15 bdis gas pipe, H. Chambera & Co. 12 boxes window glass, J. S. Morris & Sons 75 ditto, Otter & Co. 40 ditto, Peaslee & Gaulbert 158 ditto, W. A. Owen 34 boxes glassware, J. B. Wildor, & Co. 9 boxes release and 15 de, boxtless. Flour dull and easier.
Wheat nominal. White corn declining at 86c:
vellow 95@96c. Oats 55@97c.
Cloverseed \$5 50@8 75.
Pork quiet; new mess \$21 75. Bulk meats firm
and business unchanged. Shoulders 13c. Lard 12½
2½c for city. Wilder & Co. 9 boxes glass and 13 do bottles, E. Wilder & Co. 9 boxes glass and 13 do bottles, E. Wilder & Co. 70 boxes glassware and 25 bbls copperas, Cassiday & Co. 25 boxes glassware, R. Shappard 39 bbls apples, Waters & Fox 59 boxes window glass, Wm. Hays 78 bbls apples and 65 bbls potatoes, R. H. Wagoner 19 boxes window glass. The New York received the following freight and departed for St. Louis: 300 bbls cement, 69 bbls whist with the property of the company of th ky, 300 plows, 2 cotton-planting machines, and 3 tons assorted freight. market quiet; sales 195 bales at 27@23c. red 98c; white \$1 on WHAT'S THE MATTER?-The Cincinnati Gazett

yesterday has three steamboat advert it, and but three. The Enquirer of t

the river. An article very abusive

THE EMPEROR, lately sunk at the month of the anal and successfully raised by the Underwriter. J. D. Parker to Capts. W. J. Rusk and A. Byers, late of the St. Shoud, for \$19,500. THE RICHMOND, Capt. J. Stut Neal's new boat, when completed will draw four feet at the stern nd thirty-seven inches at the bow.

THE NEW YORK.—The interests of Barker, Hart
Cook, of Cincinnati, and Capt. John Rhodes, o

Pittsburg, in this steamer have been purchased to Capt. H. Clay Richmond, late of the Argonaut N at the rate of \$20,000 for the whole boat.

THE COMMODORE is the name of a new pack at will enter the Louisville, Ma ton trade under the command of

of both freight and passengers. Among other tems we notice 1,100 hhds. of sugar for this port, 700 of which are for Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The Indiana will leave on her return tripe Monday. Passengers and shippers can mai arrangements accordingly.

arrangements accordingly.

THE UNDERWHITER NO.: has visited in sunkensteamers, and has succeeded in raising them all.

The last three were the Emperor, Argonaut No. 2. and the Mary Swan.

THE FLOODS.—The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday says that the Kentucky river is rising at the rate of ten inches an hour. Two flatboats loaded with pig-fron, left in the cribbing of the lock, one will helow Frankfort, were sunk on Wednesday.

JESSE JACKSON, GEO. GENTEUMAN, Jr. Clerks. NOTICES OF THE DAY.

Dr. Thomas Rambeaut, of Georgia, rill preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning, t 11 o'clock, at the East Baptist Church, efferson street, between Preston and ackson. SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—The subject of the lecture to-morrow evening at the Unitarian Church will be-"Madame

hayon; the Religious Influence of Wo-nan." Services begin at 7 o'clock.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's bronchial Troches" are the most popular ticle in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

A HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.—Colgate's Soan the housewife's friend and assistant. It should be in every kitchen and laundry. It is no humbug, but an article of estab-lished value and reputation. The purest and sweetest Cod Liver il in the world, manufactured from fresh,

healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Haz-ard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oi!," manufactured by CASWELL, MACK, & CO. Sold by all druggists.

nl0 ly Sat

PUSINESS NOTICES. WOODEN DUMB BELLS-At fl6 d3 J. SUES S. The Cheapest Dry Goods

IN LOUISVILLE JAMES F. WHITE & CO.'S New Store, 118 West Market

STONE CHINA WARE.—A large assortment of new shapes just received at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets.

f15 d3 HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., February 15, 1867. Having been by the General Council assigned to duty as acting Health Officer, persons are notified that after this date the ordinances concerning the Board of Health will be strictly enforced. The Health Office will be open during the usual hours. No corpse will be buried without a permit from this office.

Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 clock P. M. J. R. OWEN, Sanitary Inspector Western District, Act-ing Health Officer. fel6 d3 MARBLES AND GUM BALLS-A large as-

fl6 d3 J. SUES'S. Habitual Constipation.

HOW TO EFFECT A CERTAIN AND PERMA-NENT CURE. ness, especially those which allow but little exe cise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly ant new boat, just completed, is from the well- have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, con gant new boat, just completed, is from the well-known ship-yard of Howard & Co., and was built specially for the Upper Missouri trade. Her length is 205 feet, 25 feet beam, 24 feet floor, and 3.55 feet depth of hold. She has four boilers, 25-lust diameter cylinders, and 6 feet stroke. She draws 22 inches light, and her owners estimate that she will carry 200 tons on three feet of water. She is owned by Carter & Coun, of St. Louis, and was designed for the Missouri river, where strength, can a combination in the happiest proportion of these ingredients is found in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S. This famous Stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediately and light draft are the most essential propdiameter cylinders, and 6 feet stroke. She draws 22 inches light, and her owners estimate that she will carry 200 tons on three feet of water. She is owned by Carter & Conn, of St. Louis, and was designed for the Missouri river, where strength, capacity, and light draft are the most essential properties of a successful boat. She was named after Captain Henry M. Shreve, one of the pioneer's of steam navigation upon the Western waters. Captain Shreve built and commanded the first steamstipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by resisting stimulant and apertent. Incre is no sur-ficient reason why constipation should be the con-sequence of sedentary habits. HOSTETTER'S, BITTERS, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully. functions regularly and healthfully

WILLOW BASKETS-An unusual large asactories in Europe, and for sale very low it [f16 d3] J. SUES'S.

GLASSWARE.—A large lot just arrived at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green fl5 d3

NURSERY CHAIRS-At J. SUES'S. REMEDIES FOR CHAPPED SKIN,—Camphor

Ice, Amandine, Glycerine Cream, Cold Cream, and Pond Lily Cream, all for sale cream, and rong at No. 76 Fourth street, opposite Nations at No. 76 Fourth street, opposite Nations RAYMOND & CO. fel4 eod4

Hoop Skirts and Corsets—The latest styles and best quality, at f16 d3 J. SUES'S. BRICK - MAKING!

2,500 per hour nice pressed Brick, smooth enough for any front wall, are made with ease

No yard required; no loss by weather. For further information address, at Covington, Ky., or at Greencastle, Ind.,

by the GARD BRICK MACHINE.

HOPKINS & MOOKLAR,

near Fourth. Alexandre's Kid Gloves at the importer's prices.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE. Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Waiting

an Owner"-The Heir Found

in Chicago-Strange Vicissi-

tudes of Fortune. From the Chicago Republican, 12th.]

A brief paragraph has lately run the rounds of the press stating in effect that a fortune of \$250,000 was awaiting Dr. Patterson, or his heirs, of Mobile. The full history of the case, the discovery of the heir in Chicago, and the previous experience of that person afford material for a first-class romance, without need of embellishment. We propose to give merely the outlines of the story, which is not less true than strange.

In 1863, a rich widow came to this city from Mobile, and stopped and remained From the Chicago Republican, 12th.]

from Mobile, and stopped and remained for some time at one of our principal ho-tels. She was the daughter of Dr. B. F. tels. She was the daughter of Dr. B. F. Patterson, of Mobile, who was once a judge, and subsequently became a surgeon in the rebel service. Not sympathizing with the rebellion, she came within the Union lines, and, having converted most of her property into money, was possessed of \$60,000 in cash, besides some lands, upon her arrival in Chicago. Of course, a widow, young, handsome, and so rich, was the recipient of many flattering attentions while here. With her child, a little girl, as her only f many flattering attentions while here. Vith her child, a little girl, as her only ompanion, she led, however, a very se-luded life, waiting for the termination of

nd no doubt dead, while his estates wer and no doubt dead, while his estates were almost entirely wasted by the disasters of war and by litigation. Residing for a short time after at Washington, she became acquainted with, and presently married, a Mr. D.—, son of a well-known rebel gunmaker at Richmond. They were led to try to increase their fortune in the oil regions, and removed to that vicinity. Mr. D.'s investments in land and in sinking really were large. ing wells were large, but were alto gether unsuccessful: The result was, that in a very few months they were quite impoverished, and the husband went to the frontier to try to repair his fortunes, while the wife came to Chicago a second time, having upon her arrival hardly sufficient means to sustain her for one week. She means to sustain her for one week. She was of gentle blood, and unused to work, but she at once sought employment as an humble seamstress; some of our clothing house men, being impressed by her appearance, readily gave such light work as she was able to do—preparing neck-ties, etc. So, with diligence, she was in a few months not only able to provide for herself the necessities of life, but to employ two or three assistants and look forward. two or three assistants, and look forward to the establishment of a more independ

Her husband, meantime, did not do well. and proving to be unable to combat mis-fortune successfully as she had done, he returned in a few months to be supported by her exertions. A few weeks ago, how-ever, he got at work in a locksmith shop (near McVicker's theater), where his skill his meals to him, cheered him, and some-times chided because he prolonged his labors far in the night. He was then con-triving a patent skate. We are told, by the way, that the rooms they occupied were curiously adorned. The man was a rebel and on his side of the house were ere curiously anorhed.

ebel, and on his side of the house were ung pictures of rebel chiefs and other indications of his sympathies. On hers, were a tiny "stars and stripes," Lincoln, were a tiny "stars and stripes," Lincoln, Grant, and Union heroes. But this hum-ble estate was soon to be abandoned.

fortune are merrily laughing over their little episode somewhere in the vicinity of Mobile Bay, and with chastened spirits humbly enjoying the goods that have fallen to them.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT. Feb. 15, 1867.

acke vs. Rolfe's administrator, Kenton; avis vs. Gardner, Marion; ung vs. Crawford, Harrison; petitions for re-ring filed.

te and dismissing appeal.

motion of John L. Scott, Esq., D. D. Sublett,
, was qualified as an attorney-at-law of this Blanchet vs. Musselman, Grant; argued by

A Washington dispatch says a delegation days, essaying to induce the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Inof Kentuckians have been there for some ternal Revenue to give them a commission to seize and dispose of whisky in the Western States, with power to sell and regulate and control the spirit markets, or, is greater than the return of the School Commissioner, there remains a balance to in other words, to give them the same discretion as is given to Mr. Van Dyck in the gold sales in New York. The delegation were exceedingly eloquent; but when they concluded their harangue and presented their points, Messrs. McCulloch and Rollins classically remarked that they

NATIONAL CEMETERIES IN THIS MILITARY Division.—There are in the command of Gen. Thomas, the following National

eksburg, one of twenty-five acres, containing tl 15,000.

mphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves,
dead from Columbus, Ky., to Helena, Ark.,
g the Mississippi, are gathered here. From
ena to Grand Gulf they are interred at Vicks-

This matter was called up in the Senate to-day, but was postponed until Wednesday morning next, when a field day of financial nth has one of twenty acres, containing debate may be looked for. burg Landing, twelve acres and 4,000 graves, contains the dead from up and down the t Donelson, twenty acres and 3,500 graves, con-ng the dead of that field and all along the erland below Nashville.

fland below Nashville.

"fille, sixty-two acres, 18,000 graves. This is the bodies from many hospitals and a glon of country.

Elver, sixteen acres and 5,000 graves.

annooga, seventy-five acres and mearly 12,000 ville, four acres and 3,000 graves, tta, Ga., twenty-five acres and 10,00 sonville, about 15,000 graves. , 1,000 graves-small enclosure,

dersonvine, ilen, 1,000 graves—small e-vannah, 2,000 graves. vannah Gap, Ky., 350 graves.

city cemeteries there are collected at Coving. Ky., 600 dead; Lexington, 1,000; Richmond. this time it has laid aside all propries, and, carried away by its anger, has carried away Conway's mill, near Benson's depot, several bridges, stables, and smaller structures. Two flatboats, laden with pig

ptain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. Geiray, 45th U. S. Inf. (V. R. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. (V. R. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. (V. R. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. (V. R. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. (V. R. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. (V. R. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. W. optain Jos. (V. R. o Captain Jos. W. Geirny, 48th U. S. Inf. (V. R. C.), manufally detachment of recruits at Taylor arracks, will proceed without delay to organize on the recruits under his command a company, be designated Company "A," 48th Regiment U. Inf. (V. R. C.). This company will be organized as cordance with the provisions of section six of an act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866, 1868, or an act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866, 1868, 1

iron, have been sunk in the lock. The rain last night added to the swollen tide, and the water is still rising. Immense

present.

OUR FRANKFORT LETTER. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

THE SYNODICAL QUESTION

ommittee appointed to report upo

e bill for an appropriation for the relie

A MAINE LAW RESOLUTION.

In the Senate this morning a resolution

COUNTY OF JOSH BELL.

honor of Josh. Bell, instead of Montana.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

FINANCE AND EDUCATION. The vote on Gov. Helm's bill to repeal one-half of the 10 cent tax for the benefit of the Sinking Fund and transferring the

other half to the uses of the treasury de-partment, which defeated it last week, on

notion was reconsidered in the Senate af

motion was reconsidered in the Senate af-ter a lively debate. The amendment to apply the proposed repealed tax of five cents to educational purposes was the sub-ject of an animated debate. Gov. Helm urged in a forcible manner the reduction of taxation. Mr. Baker, of Campbell, eloquently pressed the claims of the poor for education, and wanted the masses to

revenue for the year.'

CONVENTIONAL RATE OF INTEREST.

A FULL SENATE.

THE FRESHET.

even under considerable provocation, but this time it has laid aside all propriety,

FRANKFORT, February 15, 1867 SENATE.

igert-Leave-A bill to amend the charter conford Female College. A bill to authorize the Franklin County sell and convey the Poor-house, compson-A bill to charter the Clark grightlung! Association of Southern poor reported favorably to the Senate. It will still meet with considera-

ble opposition, although it will probably pass as the special order for Tuesday. town of Shelby City, in Boyle liquors. It was the occasion of considerable fun, and the Senate refused to receive it. I noticed, notwithstanding the were in the future cut off if the resolution

should prevail, and I rather think that several soon after called upon the Auditor. The bill forming a new county out of the counties of Harlan. Knox and Perry, was brought up in the House and passed, with an amendment naming the county in Passed. e bill for the benefit of the Warre lowing resolutions have been in adge to seil the poor-nouse. Amendes in M.

A bill to provide funds to complete the asse in Daviess county. Passed.

A House bill to fix the time of holding the anny court. Passed.

A House bill to authorize the building of all in Trigg county. Passed.

A House bill to authorize the building of all in Trigg county. Passed.

A House bill to authorize the Harrison court to borrow a certain school fund. troduced into the Senate, and were re-ported in the House by Mr. J. W. Davis, of the Committee on Federal Relations: —A bill te allow the sale of the Franklin poor-house. Passed. —A bill to amend an act in regard to the Kenton county court. Passed. Worthington—Education—A bill to amend arter of the Woodford Female Academy.

> UNFINISHED REPORT A bill to repeal five cents tax in aid of the Sink-g Fund, and to transfer five cents tax to the ressury department.

> HOUSE. by the Rev. Father Lancaster, of th ng of the journal of yesterday was diswas presented by Mr. Varnon, and an

LEAVES.

Mr. B. D. Lacy—To increase the salaries of udges of the circuit and criminal courts, as he courts of common pleas, and Louisville clery court.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Priest presented the petition of sundry citi Henderson county, praying the pa-sage o providing for the election of members to th th Congress at a day not later than the 1st o

LEAVES OF ABSENCE. Shutt and Yandell had indefinite leave o

PETITIONS ted by Messrs. Buckner and Craycroft, BILLS REPORTED.

r. Lawrence—Select Committee—For the beneof Charles S. Green, of Hopkins county. Passed,
r. Armstrong—Propositions and Grievances—
change and increase a voting place in Hardin
nty. Passed,
nne—Extending the limits of the town of
zabethtown, and amending the charter of the
ne. Passed. . Passed. ne-Senate bill for the brnefit of the trusted town of Franklin. Passed. ne-Senate bill for the benefit of the citizens own of Williamsburg, in Whitely county nded and passed. wn of Williamsburg, in Whitely county.

ded and passed.

-Authorizing the sale of a lot in Bewleywned jointly by a Methodist Church and a
de Lodge. Passed.

e-For the benefit of Cleveland & Snodgrass,
city of Louisville. [Refunds \$200 for license
-yeas II, nays 16.

McGrew-Propositions and Grievancesbill to extend the corporate limits of BardsAmended and passed.

Hodges-Propositions and Grievancesing an additional voting place in Graves

- Passed.

for education, and wanted the masses to be able to spell ba-ker at the least. The Senator from Estill urged the educational b. Passed. For the benefit of petit jurors in Monroe Amended by making the provisions of apply to the counties of Cumberland, Clin-n. Crittenden, Trnuble, Muhlenburg, Ed-Butler, Carter, Harlan, and Perry. dition of the funds for educational purd.

we—To amend the charter of the town of LonLaurel county. -Withdrawn.

c-Senate bill to establish the county of Mon[Made out of parts of Harlan and Knox
less.] Amended by striking out the name of
tana" and inserting "Josh. Bell," and the
so bassed. poses. "Whenever, in apportioning the School ott-Propositions and Grievances-Sen the benefit of Greenup county. Place the credit of that county, which, under the Constitution, is invested for the credit of such county, and the interest on the amount thus invested is regularly apporders of the day.

ebb—Privileges and Elections—For the
f Wm. J. Lusk. Passed.
To change the place of voting in district
Green county. Passed.
To change the name of Goose Horn preBarren county. tioned to the children of such county. If there is any other surplus, I know noth-ing of it. The amount in the Treasury at in Barren county.

te-treating an additional election precinct in y county. Passed.

te-To change the line between voting disin Adair county. Passed.

e-To change the voting place in Prewitt's precinct, in Barren county. Passed.

e-To change the place of voting in an elecstrict in Larue county. any given period of the year to the credit of the School Fund is not a surplus, but is simply and only that which, being in-creased by additional payments into the Treasury up to the time of making the anonment, constitutes the school The amendment to divert the tax to educational purposes was defeated. The bill to repeal the tax was then passed.

arue county. e an alley in New Castle, in Henry zing the county court of Henry ribe stock in turnpikes in said to subscribe stock in Passed.

Passed.

For the benefit of a committee of the Hen-ty court. Passed.

Passed.

For the benefit of a committee of the Hen-ty court. Same—For the benefit of a committee of the Henty county court. Passed.

Mr. Shutt-Privileges and Elections—For the
benefit of Thos, Reed, of Kenton county. Passed.

Mr. Koark—Frivileges and Elections—To change
in Carter county.

Same—To change the voting place in Hampton's
district, in Morgan county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to attach a portion of Grant to
Gallatin county.

Mr. Gray—Privileges and Elections—To establish
an additional justice's district and voting place in
Pike county. Passed.

Mr. Webb—Privileges and Elections—Senate
bill to incorporate Warfield Salt Company.—
Passed.

sill to incorporate Warfield Sait Company.—
Passed.
Mr. Webb moved to suspend the rules in order to
ake up the bill for the benefit of R. T. Baker and
Geo. R. Fearons. Rejected—yeas 28, nays 44.
Same—Privileges and Elections—An act to incorporate the Pleasureville, Bethlehem, and Kentucky river turnpike road company. Passed.
Mr. Rewell moved that the House take a recess
Mr. Buckner—Privileges and Elections—An act
to incorporate the Maxville, Aliceton, and Rolling
Fork turnpike road company. Passed.
Same—An act for the better organization of publie school's in the city of Frankfort. Passed.
Mr. Conklin—Claims—An act for the benefit of
James C. Johnson, of Rockcastle county. Passed.
Passed. An act for the benefit of E. S. Graham.
Passed. An act for the benefit of R. L. Heston and Of course I do not intend anything personal. I mean that few members were absent. And I observe, as some one else has previously observed, that large bodies move slowly, consequently bills accumu-late while legislation lingers, when there are more than a good working quorum Rarely has there fallen in these parts, am told, such torrents of rain. The melted snow and ice and rain have swelled —An act for the benefit of R. L. Heston and sands, of Grayson county. [Appropriates ach of them, amounts expended by them nding the Jefferson Circuit Court as wit-na case of the Commonwealth vs. Smith -Senate bill for the benefit of J. R. Trout, shall county. Passed. he Kentucky river enormously, but Benson's Run, emptying into the river just op-posite the city, surpasses its usual tribute and actually retards the current of the river by its vehement volume. Benson is usually a very well-behaved stream, even under considerable provocation, but

Mr. J. F. Bell-To regulate the right and duty of the Treasurer in regard to the reception of cur-rency commonly called Treasury notes on account ie Treasure, ency commonly called Treasury novel f revenue dues. Mr. Craycroft—To incorporate the Texas Acade-ny, in Washington county. And then the House adjourned.

The Owensboro Monitor of Wed-

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STATEMENT Continental Insurance Compani Of the City of New York,

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office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fif STATEMENT Home Insurance Company

Of New Haven, Conn., ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867

TOTAL LIABILITIES. B. D. KENNEDY, Agent, Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. STATEMENT

The Fulton Fire Insurance Comp'y Of New York, ON THE IST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, CONDENSED FROM THE STATEMENT ON file in the Auditor's Office at Frankfort.

... \$274,182 25 . LIABILITIES. B. D. KENNEDY, Agent. Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

STATEMENT Of the condition of the

Washington Insurance Company Of New York, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867, CONDENSED FROM THE STATEMENT ON file in the Auditor's Office at Frankfort. ... 8749,184 21 ASSETS. LIABILITIES.

Office No. 142 West Main st., bet. Fou License Renewal No. 489 granted by the Audito f State for one year from Feb. 1, 1867. fee d12 STATEMENT Of the condition of the La Fayette Fire Insurance Comp'y, Of New York, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1867,

Total liabilities

s unadjusted and waiting proofs....... \$37,350 00 est declared on scrip not called for.... 3,863 06

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